

THE NEWARK ADVOCATE

BUY THRIFT STAMPS

NEWARK, OHIO, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1917

TEN CENTS A WEEK

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow tonight and not quite so cold; Tuesday partly cloudy.

VOLUME 93—NUMBER 71

100,000 PERSONS
MADE HOMELESS
BY EARTHQUAKEGuatemala City Destroyed
and Laid In Ruins By
Series of QuakesINHABITANTS FLEE IN
PANIC FROM THE CITYU. S. Consulate Leveled and
Archives Are Believed to
Have Been Lost

San Salvador, Dec. 31.—Guatemala City, capital of the Republic of Guatemala, has been completely destroyed by a series of earthquakes which started Christmas and ended Saturday night.

Many persons were killed in the disaster, some in their homes and others in the streets. It is estimated that 100,000 persons are homeless. American naval vessels in the vicinity have been ordered to the city to render assistance.

The Colon theatre, which was filled with people, collapsed. There were many casualties among the audience.

Various hospitals and asylums and the prisons were badly damaged and many patients and prisoners were killed.

The railroad depot, sugar mills, postoffice, the American and British legations, United States consulate and all the churches in the city have been leveled.

Deep fissures opened in the middle of the city.

The inhabitants, in panic, have fled from the capital. More than 100,000 persons are homeless. The stock of provisions in the city is scant and aid is required promptly.

The Guatemalan government has suspended the official new year celebration and entered into mourning in sympathy with Guatemala.

Earthquakes have been prevalent in Guatemala since the day after Christmas, when shocks were general throughout the republic. With each recurrent shock the damage in Guatemala City, the capital of the republic, has grown more extensive.

Last Thursday it was reported that from 10 to 40 persons had been killed in the disturbances of the previous night, while dispatches of Friday and Saturday indicated that 80 per cent of Guatemala City had been demolished and that thousands of persons were homeless.

Martial law has been declared and good order was said to be prevailing. Guatemala has been the scene of many earthquakes. Since the settlement of the country in 1522 there have been more than 50 volcanic eruptions and in excess of 300 earthquakes.

The original Guatemala City was destroyed in 1541 and 2,000 of the inhabitants were killed by a deluge of water from a near-by volcano, which was sent by an earthquake. The second capital was destroyed by an earthquake in 1773.

The houses of the present capital were built low in consequence of the liability to earthquakes.

Guatemala City has a population of about 125,000. It is situated on a plain at an elevation of 4,850 feet above sea level. In the great square

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

WANT IRISH TUBERS
ON THE DAILY MENU

(Associated Press Telegram)

Washington, Dec. 31.—The Irish potato on every table in America every day in the year is the object of a campaign begun today by the United States food administration. Growers will be asked to inaugurate a "potato day" each week, selecting whatever day is slack in deliveries and making a special price. Fairly regular purchases are to be urged on the public so that distribution will be even everywhere for the next five or six months, relieving railroad congestion and encouraging production of a larger crop next spring.

AMERICAN AVIATOR
KILLED IN FRANCE

(Associated Press Telegram)

Paris, Dec. 31.—An American aviator was killed yesterday while making a test flight at an aviation center before French and American pilots and observation aviators. Although the wind was blowing violently he made a loop in the sky but in attempting to repeat the feat he fell. He was dying when picked up but insisted on reporting to his American comrades with his last breath the observations which he had made.

REGAIN IMPORTANT TERRITORY.

(Associated Press Telegram)

London, Dec. 31.—The British in successful counter-attacks on the Cambrai front have regained the more important territory on Welsh Ridge taken by the Germans in yesterday's attack, the war office reports.

TO HEAR PROTESTS

(Associated Press Telegram)

Dayton, O., Dec. 31.—Governor Cox this morning announced he had ordered the state utilities commission to start hearing protests against the proposed raise in the telephone rates in Cleveland.

CAMOUFLAGE TRICK COMPLETELY
FOOLS WILSON ON CAMP VISIT

(c) Bureau of Public Information.

While on a recent visit to one of the military camps President Wilson was told by an army officer attending him that a man was hidden within ten feet of where they stood. And it was up to the president to find the missing man. A moment later the "rock" in the foreground rolled away and the man saluted, much to the president's astonishment.

GREAT SUFFERING IN
NEW YORK CAUSED
BY INTENSE COLD

(Associated Press Telegram)

New York, Dec. 31.—Nothing to indicate a moderation of the intense cold that held the city in its grip for the past two days greeted shivering New Yorkers this morning and the weather forecasters attempt to cheer them by announcing "not quite so cold tonight" fell on deaf ears. Not in thirty years has this city, accustomed to severe weather, suffered as it did Saturday and yesterday, and hopeless of relief, was preparing to suffer again today. At six a. m. the thermometers registered 7 degrees below zero while reports from outlying districts showed lower temperatures by several degrees. Directly or indirectly the cold yesterday resulted in seven known deaths, while hundreds were treated at hospitals which report that there will have to be many amputations of frosted fingers, toes and ears.

City officials and charity workers predicted that today there would be more widespread distress than yesterday when thousands enabled by the Sabbath idleness to remain indoors, would be forced into the open. Added to their suffering from cold the city's millions are face to face with the coal famine that makes the outlook even more cheerless.

OFFER SAFETY VAULTS
FREE OF CHARGE FOR
SAVING CERTIFICATES

(Associated Press Telegram)

Mt. Vernon, O., Dec. 31.—Announcement was made here today that every banking institution in Mt. Vernon had decided to permit the use free of charge by the public of their safety vaults for deposit of war savings certificates. So far as is known, Mt. Vernon banks are the first in the state to take such action and among the first in the country to use this means of encouraging the public to buy certificates.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS
BRICKLAYERS AT ONCE

(Associated Press Telegram)

A telegram from Adjutant General Wood was received by the Local Draft Board today stating that it is necessary that Ohio furnish at once fifty-five bricklayers for service with General Pershing. They are to be sent first to San Antonio, Texas and it is desired that they be taken, if possible, from men who have been notified or forty-sixty-four B. They are to hold themselves in readiness for services at any time.

BURIED WITH THE
FLAG HE RAISED
OVER CITY OF PEKIN

(Associated Press Telegram)

Columbus, Dec. 31.—Webster Hatcher, who died Tuesday at his home at Worthington, near here, was buried in the cemetery there yesterday in the folds of the American flag which he raised over the Chinese storehouse in Pekin, China, when American forces entered the Chinese capital during the Boxer uprising. Hatcher served 22 years in the army and was given the flag when discharged. He was 62 years old.

QUEEN CITY LIFTS LTD

(Associated Press Telegram)

Cincinnati, Dec. 31.—The midnight closing lid in Cincinnati will be lifted tonight to please the New Year's eve celebrators. Official announcement from city hall says that cafes and hotel guests may remain at their tables until 2:00 a. m. Refreshments to last that long may be ordered at midnight when the doors must close and no new comers be admitted.

INFANTRY UNITS
ON RIFLE RANGE
AT CAMP SHERMAN

(Associated Press Telegram)

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The Eighty-Third division selects will tackle a radically different training schedule this week.

Artillery regiments will deal with the theories of big gun firing and will make up in detail the mechanical construction of their pieces. The big change, however, over the routine schedule is in the infantry units. The 322nd infantry will probably spend New Year's Day on the rifle range completing the rapid fire work left over from Camp Perry. The 331st will relieve the 332nd, as soon as the latter is through on the range, probably Wednesday, according to present plans. The 330th will spend the entire week studying the theory of small arm firing under the instruction of Lieutenant Colonel A. J. MacNab, division firing instructor, preparatory to taking its place on the rifle range during the following week.

The schedule for the 329th infantry, the only other infantry unit, includes special instructions in bayonet fighting and bombing, and close extended order drills. The big change in the schedules lies in the dropping of everything else by three of the infantry regiments to take up their rifles.

Officers and men of the 324th heavy field artillery were overjoyed today by news that the motor apparatus which is to be provided to motorize the entire regiment will soon be here. The selects of this unit have been looking forward for nearly two months to the arrival of the apparatus. The regiment will be the only other artillery outfit in the division to be motorized, according to present indications.

Selects were vitally interested in the possible publication of the list of successful applicants for the third officers' training camp which was to be made by Major General Glenn today upon recommendations of commanders of various regiments in camp. General Glenn gave no indication whether the appointments would be made on schedule time or not.

Lieutenant Colonel James G. Hannah, commander of the training camp is the busiest man in camp "going over the top" of the multitude of details. Everything has been left to him to arrange quarters for candidates, secure equipment and clothing for them, arrange the course of training and provide means of getting the civilian appointees from the railway stations to their new home.

Lieutenant Colonel Hannah said today that the men would be regarded on the same footing as other selects here in that they would be considered as having been drawn from their local draft boards and not as volunteers as was the original plan. Candidates for commissions in the engineer corps will be sent to a consolidation camp at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., instead of being stationed here. Colonel Hannah said special instructions in the management and planning for masses and for feeding troops will be given in the training camp. Colonel Hannah said that advantage would be taken of the school for bakers and cooks located here for this purpose. The embryo officers will be taught how they and their men should and can be fed.

Men of the trench mortar battery were elected today over the arrival of a new Stokes trench mortar such as the British have used with success. The battery has been making the most of home made guns, but the new acquisition will enable it to do far more effective work, officers say.

William Stokes, a salesman, said to have formerly resided in Indianapolis, was arrested here yesterday by Lieutenant R. E. Flora of the Camp military police, charged with being the pseudo military surgeon who recently subjected a young Chillicothe woman to a rigid physical examination.

FRENCH BLOW
DELIVERED TO
GERMAN LINESOn Italian Mountain Front
Sunday, Capturing Important Positions1400 MEN TAKEN WITH MANY
MACHINE GUNS AND CANNONYesterday's Attack First
Offensive Move of French
On the Italian Front

(Compiled from A. P. Dispatches)

The Austro-German lines on the Italian mountainfront felt the shock yesterday of a French infantry blow and were shaken, if not broken by the impact.

The French stroke was delivered on the eastern end of the mountain line near its junction with the Piave, the assault being directed at Monte Tomba. The attacking columns broken into the enemy defenses on the mountain at some points and apparently made good their hold, as Berlin admits a penetration of portions of the Tomba positions.

The official bulletin from Rome declares that the French captured enemy positions between Osteria di Monferena and Maranzine, with about 1400 men, 60 machine guns and seven cannon.

The Austrian official statement makes the French victory appear even more significant than does that of Berlin, as it announces the preparation of "counter-measures" against the French. This expressions has previously been used in statements from the Teutonic side in initial announcements on occasions when striking successes have been scored by enemy forces. Both French and British troops have for some time been aiding the Italians in holding their present front, their activity having been almost entirely of the defensive order, however.

Yesterday's attack was the first offensive move of the French on this front so far as the official statements have shown.

Field Marshal Haig has very nearly made good his loss of ground in Sunday's local attack by the Germans on the southern end of the Cambrai salient, which resulted in the British front line being entered on both wings of the two-mile front now engaged.

Prompt counter-attacks deprived the Germans of a proportion of their gain. Last night the counter-move was effectively continued and today from the more important part of the positions on Welsh Ridge, which had been in dispute, again in British hands.

On the peace side of the day's side of the news perhaps the most interesting announcement is that made by an important English newspaper that the British government will make a serious and reasoned reply to the Austro-German terms of peace when they are officially presented.

Conferees on the subject will be held between Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau of France and the British premier visiting France for this purpose, the newspaper declares.

Germany has struck her first strong blow on the western front since the heralding of a great of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1.)

RELAXATION IN
THE CENSORSHIP
IS ANNOUNCED

(Associated Press Telegram)

Washington, Dec. 31.—Relaxation in several places of the voluntary censorship, observed by American newspapers since the beginning of the war is announced by the committee on public information in revised regulations effective tomorrow.

Requests that nothing be published tending to disclose the names of line officers or individual units in expeditionary forces tending to reveal the identity of American merchantships and crews engaging submarines and giving information regarding drydock, repair and construction work have been withdrawn entirely. It is explained unofficially that these were withdrawn because of the difficulty in having them universally observed. The changes and additions of minor character are made.

DEMOCRATS HAVE TWO
MAJORITY IN HOUSE

(Associated Press Telegram)

Washington, Dec. 31.—How close the political balance in the house will be when congress reconvenes on January 3 is shown by this summary made by South Trimble, clerk of the house.

Total membership, 425: Democrats, 211; Republicans, 209; independent group, 6; vacancies, 9. The vacancies are by resignations of Representatives Fitzgerald, Griffin and Bruckner of New York and A. Damon of Georgia, deaths of Representatives Bathrick of Ohio, and Martin of Illinois, and absence of army services of Representatives Johnson, South Dakota; La Guardia, New York, and Heintz, Ohio.

WOMEN NOT ONLY CONDUCTORS BUT
THEY'RE STAR POOL PLAYERS, TOO

Brooklyn's lady conductors at their favorite pastime.

Not only are women replacing men in industrial fields, but in sport as well. Brooklyn women seem able to do both at once. The lady conductors of Brooklyn spend their time between runs in the billiard room of the employees' clubhouse and several lady billiardists of real class have been found among them. A tournament whose winner will be pitted against the champion of the men is now under way.

GREETINGS FROM
OTHER NATIONS TO
AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Associated Press Telegram)

Washington, Dec. 31.—New Year's greetings to the American people from the heads of several nations allied with the United States will appear in the New Year's edition of the Official Bulletin.

Among those already received are included greetings from King Peter of Serbia, President Guerra of Bolivia, and President Viera of Uruguay. They are in part as follows:

"I wish to the American people my cordial greetings, with my best wishes for their prosperity and success in every undertaking in the new year. The United States has given us great material help for which we are very thankful."

The United States has energetically declared, through the president, the right of small peoples as well as great peoples to exist and develop themselves. In doing so the American people have given a new stimulus to the democratic tendencies in Europe and deserve, therefore, the gratitude of all those who have at heart the protection of true liberty and equality.

"From this small corner of Europe, in which there is going on a desperate struggle for the equality of nations, I send mine and my army's heartfelt expressions of gratitude. (Signed) Peter King of Serbia."

"Greetings of the New Year to the great democracy of the north and to its present illustrious director—the noble President Wilson. Bound as it is to my country by the tribe bond of a similar republican ideal, by harmonious aspiration for international justice and an equal desire for extended and fraternal pan-Americanism—both had to meet on the same side of this definite struggle for liberty. (Signed) Feliciano Viera, President of the Republic of Uruguay."

"I congratulate the Official Bulletin in the New Year, sincerely hoping that 1918 will see the final triumph of democratic countries that, fighting for the immutable principles of law and justice have written their names with honor and glory in the world's history. (Signed) Jose Gutierrez Guerra, President of the Republic of Bolivia."

MODERATION OF THE
COLD WAVE PROMISED

(Associated Press Telegram)

Washington, Dec. 31.—Some moderation beginning tonight, of the cold wave was forecast today by the weather bureau for the country from the Ohio valley, eastbound. The cold wave is now passing to sea.

PASSING CONTINUED.

(Associated Press Telegram)

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The cold wave has passed eastward from Chicago and the west. The thermometer here today stood at 17 degrees above zero. Snow was falling.

ICE IN FLORIDA.

(Associated Press Telegram)

Daytona, Fla., Dec. 31.—For the second time this winter thermometers this morning registered 23 degrees above zero, and ice froze to the thickness of one-half inch. Vegetation and winter crops suffered much damage.

SUSPENDED SERVICES AND
DISTRIBUTED CHURCH COAL

(Associated Press Telegram)

Boston, Dec. 31.—The parishioners of the First Methodist Episcopal church on Temple street in the west end, voted yesterday to accept the recommendation of the pastor, Rev. William R. Gilbert, that services be suspended and the coal in the church bins be distributed among the poor of the district.

SOFT PEDAL FOR
CELEBRATION IN
THE METROPOLIS

(Associated Press Telegram)

New York, Dec. 31.—The New Year will be welcomed in New York after the fashion of former years that has made the celebration an event of international interest except that tonight the war promises to place its stamp of moderation on the conviviality of the celebrants.

Hotels and restaurants will entertain just as many guests as in times of peace but the menu cards, in most instances, are promising that does not bear the stamp of the food administrator's approval and the high prices prevailing for wines and the one o'clock closing order indicates that the New Year's toasts will be drunk in less generous proportions.

Watch parties and entertainments for soldiers and sailors have been arranged in greater number than before America entered the war. At Old Trinity church in lower Broadway and St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth avenue, where thousands congregate annually, the chimes will welcome the New Year with the Star Spangled banner and other patriotic airs.

LICKING'S SHARE
OF WAR SAVINGS
STAMPS \$1,236,180

(Special to The Advocate)

Columbus, Dec. 31.—Fourteen principal cities in Ohio—those having a population over 30,000—will be called upon to save \$43,000,000 of a total of \$106,000,000, representing this state's share of the \$2,000,000,000 War Savings Stamp campaign. The 14 most populous counties of the state will be asked to absorb almost one-half of Ohio's quota. The share for these counties is approximately \$56,000,000.

Following are estimated quotas for the 14 principal counties of Ohio. Figures are based on reports of the government census bureau:

County	Quota
Cleveland	\$13,816,740
Cincinnati	8,284,960
Columbus	4,400,760
Toledo	4,040,200
Dayton	2,578,780
Youngstown	2,245,640
Akron	1,572,080
Canton	1,251,320
Springfield	1,045,920
Lamilton	826,760
Lorain	765,320
Lima	722,480
Zanesville	626,400
Newark	606,340

County	Quota
Cuyahoga	\$13,642,580
Hamilton	9,962,860
Franklin	5,265,060
Lucas	4,426,360
Montgomery	3,766,000
Washington	2,994,840
Summit	2,698,480
Clark	2,372,000
Stark	1,438,140
Butler	1,601,080
Lorain	1,809,940
Allen	1,257,200
Washington	1,212,560
Licking	1,236,180

BROUGHT DOWN FIVE
GERMAN AIRPLANES

(Associated Press Telegram)

London, Dec. 31.—The Times prints a long letter from its Petrograd correspondent dated Saturday, which purports to substantiate the view that the Bolsheviks have managed by in Germany that the movement is essentially anti-national and anti-Russian. The letter says: "It is a notorious fact and has been proved by documents in possession of the Kerensky government that Germany commissioned Lenin and gave him money to go to Russia to sow dissatisfaction in the Russian army."

HAMILTON STRIKERS
RETURNING TO WORK

(Associated Press Telegram)

Hamilton, O., Dec. 31.—The bakers, drivers and coramakers returned to work today following their sympathetic strike, thus reducing the number of men now on strike to about 2,500.

A number of the other unions are scheduled to have meetings today to decide whether or not to continue on strike.

PLAN RAISE FOR
RANK AND FILE
RAILROAD MEN

High Salaries Paid to Executive Officials to Be Reduced

TAKE MEASURES ALSO TO
RELIEVE COAL SHORTAGEDirector General Ready
With Plans to Bring About
a Speedy Movement of Fuel

(Associated Press Telegram)

Washington, Dec. 31.—Plans for raising the pay of the rank and file of railway workers and reducing some of the very high salaries paid to executive officials, were discussed today at a conference between Director General McAdoo and the federal board of mediation and conciliation. The board now has before it the pending demands for wage increases ranging as high as forty percent for the four great brotherhoods.

It has been well known for some time that the government was disposed to grant some increase and the railroad men in turn have given their word they will not attempt a strike while the government is taking hold of the railroad situation.

Immediate measures will be taken to relieve the coal shortage in New England and in New York. Director General McAdoo announced today. Orders, he said, will be issued before night giving to coal shipments preferential movement.

As the result of a conference with the director general yesterday, heads of agencies, aiding in government operations of the railroads, were ready with plans designed to bring about a speedy movement of fuel into the affected areas. Greater use of the water routes into New England from Hampton Roads probably will be made. In addition to affecting a freer movement of coal, the treatment of labor questions will be one of the chief railroad problems to be dealt with by the director general.

Heads of the railroad brotherhoods who conferred with President Wilson recently have been summoned to confer with the director general Thursday regarding relations of labor and the new government administration.

While settlement of the brotherhood's demand for 40 per cent wage increases is not looked for at this time, officials believe the government soon will consider favorably a plan for better pay.

Legislation for guaranteeing railroads compensation on the basis of pre-war earnings is expected to get under way in congress this week. President Wilson probably will go before congress Thursday with his recommendations along this line.

The coal situation in New England is worse perhaps than in any other part of the country. J. J. Storror, of Boston, New England fuel administrator, with Fuel Administrator Garfield conferred with Mr. McAdoo on the situation. Public utilities and factories working on war orders, Mr. Storror said, are about to close for lack of fuel. Domestic supplies, too, are low.

As soon as emergency coal transportation needs are arranged for, Director General McAdoo is expected to work out, in co-operation, with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

BOLSHEVIKI REVOLT IS
MANAGED BY GERMANY

(Associated Press Telegram)

London, Dec. 31.—The Times prints a long letter from its Petrograd correspondent dated Saturday, which purports to substantiate the view that the Bolsheviks have managed by in Germany that the movement is essentially anti-national and anti-Russian. The letter says: "It is a notorious fact and has been proved by documents in possession of the Kerensky government that Germany commissioned Lenin and gave him money to go to Russia to sow dissatisfaction in the Russian army."

WILL ASK INJUNCTION
AGAINST PHONE RAISE

(Associated Press Telegram)

Cleveland, Dec. 31.—City Law Director Fitzgerald expected to ask the courts for an injunction today to prevent the Cleveland Telephone Co. carrying out its plan to raise its rate to telephone users tomorrow. The suit will be filed unless telephone company officials appear before councils committee on telegraph and telephones today and give a satisfactory explanation for the increased rates.

Let Your Resolution Be: "This Thing MUST BE CRUSHED"



Pushnell
2/13

100,000 PERSONS MADE HOMELESS BY EARTHQUAKE

(Continued from Page 1.)
stood the old Vice Regal Palace, the cathedral and archbishop's palace and government offices. The capital is the center of the trade of the entire republic, which consists in the manufacture of muslins, cotton yarns of fine texture, articles of silver and embroideries.

RED CROSS OFFICIALS RUSH SUPPLIES ON U. S. WARSHIPS

(Associated Press Telegram)
Washington, Dec. 31.—Still without detailed information of the earthquakes which destroyed Guatemala City, costing many lives and leaving a hundred thousand homeless, American officials today prepared to send aid to the stricken sister republic. Further reports were awaited from American Minister Leavell and Consul Foe.

Red Cross officials conferred with navy officials as to the supplies to be sent forward on American warships ordered to a Guatemalan seaport.

While the American diplomats are safe archives of the legation and consulate are believed to have been lost as the buildings are reported to have been shaken to the ground.

Unofficial advice indicates that the foreign colony escaped without loss of life. The Guatemalan minister, Joaquin Mendez, was informed of the disaster by the state department and although he has sent cablegrams of inquiry has received no advice.

Four earthquakes, apparently, have shaken Guatemala City. Records of the Georgetown University seismographical observatory instruments here show the first shocks were felt on Christmas night shortly after midnight. A second series of shocks came about 9 a. m. on December 26. Other shocks were recorded on Friday, December 28 at 4:23 p. m., but the heaviest shocks came at 5:57 p. m., Saturday, Dec. 29. It appears that this last disturbance was the one which caused the most damage.

A shipload of Red Cross relief supplies, consisting of 600 barrels of flour, quantities of clothing, disinfectants and general foodstuffs will leave New York Thursday for Puerto Barrios. It will be followed by a shipment of tents on another vessel by the end of the week. Arrangements have been made by the Red Cross for the furnishing of all available necessary supplies by the Guatemala Chapter made up of Americans throughout the republic and directed by Alfred Clark, general manager of the International railway at Guatemala City.

(Continued from Page 1.)
fensive and the British have held it in check. The attack, which resulted in heavy fighting was made on a short front on the southern end of the salient before Cambrai. The fighting continues.

The attackers gained a foothold in British trenches but later were

ejected in part by counter attacks. The German thrust was on a front of more than two miles between Marcoing and La Vacquerie and against positions which the British have held since the retirement after General Byng's successful blow.

In the center the Germans were held for no gain, but on either end of the assaulting front they entered the British front line. The British counter attacks drove the Germans from part of these positions and resulted also in the capture of some prisoners. Berlin claims that "front line positions and a few hundred prisoners" were captured. The Germans also have been active at other points along the front but their local attack in the Ypres sector and their raids northeast of Verdun brought no successes. These efforts follow upon heavy German fire in these three sectors—Cambrai, Ypres and Verdun—and may be the forerunners of determined attacks.

In the Italian theatre there has been only artillery activity along the northern front. German airplanes again have raided Padua, much damage being done to monuments and buildings by incendiary bombs. Three persons were killed and three wounded.

Another advance along the Nablus road, north of Jerusalem, has been made by the British forces in Palestine. Against stubborn Turkish resistance the British progressed three miles and captured Birzeit, ancient Beeroth and three other towns. Progress also was made between the Nablus road and the Mediterranean coast.

In Petrograd Sunday the day was given over to peace celebrations marked by parades of Bolshevik followers. Members of the German and Austrian peace delegations were spectators of the parades. The heads of the German and Austrian delegations to the Brest-Litovsk conference, Dr. von Kuchmann and Count Czernin are returning to their respective capitals. Delayed dispatch from Brest-Litovsk indicates that while the representatives of Russia and the central powers agree on most of the peace terms, there is difficulty in the preliminary settlement of the question concerning German retirement from occupied Russian territory in order to give the inhabitants opportunity to decide their future for themselves.

One of the forts at Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, has been blown up by an explosion, according to a dispatch received in London. Bessarabia and Turkistan are reported to have declared their independence, while fighting between the Bolsheviks and their opponents is reported to be going on in Harbin and Irkutsk, Siberia. General Kaledines has been re-elected headman of the Don Cossacks by an overwhelming majority.

AT NEW ORLEANS.
J. R. Barcroft, son of K. A. Barcroft of Crilly avenue, Newark, who has held a position with the Babcock, Wilcox Boiler company of Barberton, recently enlisted in Akron and left that city Dec. 19 for Jackson barracks for training. His address is 308th Co., Divisional Recruits, O. A. C. Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La. He would be glad to hear from his friends at any time.

To Prevent The Grip.
Colds, cause Grip — LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c. 12-17-m-tf

MAYOR R. C. BIGBEE HOLDS FINAL SESSION POLICE COURT TODAY

The concluding session of police court under the judgeship of Mayor R. C. Bigbee, retiring, was held Monday morning, and a small assemblage of minor misdemeanors was disposed of by him.

On an affidavit sworn to by Charles Boggs, George Darling giving his home in Mt. Vernon was arrested charged with petit larceny. Boggs alleges he took \$32 from his pockets. Both men were rooming at the same place. Darling pleaded not guilty to the charge and his hearing was postponed until 8 o'clock on the morning of January 22.

Joe Briggs of Columbus charged with being drunk and disorderly drew a fine of \$5 and costs on each charge. Conly Burdette of Mt. Vernon was fined \$8 and costs on a drunk charge.

PLAN RAISE FOR RANK AND FILE RAILROAD MEN

(Continued from Page 1.)
Fuel Administrator Garfield, a general coal transportation program. This would provide for giving coal a general right of way over the other freight and moving it by the shortest route. Under a new form of contract, Dr. Garfield is considering sale of coal would be permitted only where it can be transported without cross-hauls.

NEW YORK SUFFERING FROM AN IMPENDING COAL FAMINE

(Associated Press Telegram)
New York, Dec. 31.—Below zero weather for two days resulting in private houses and apartments containing thousands of tons of coal above their normal requirements has made such deep inroads in the surplus supply that today a coal famine is impending in this city. Across the Hudson river are thousands of tons of coal but the severe weather made its transfer to distributors a matter of extreme difficulty. Workmen refuse to work in the arctic temperature and the few that can be induced to remain are unable to make much headway in thawing out the frozen coal in the cars, transferring it to barges and repeating the thawing process again when it reaches this side of the river. Railway officials at New Jersey terminals claimed today that there were about seven thousand tons of coal at tidewater waiting transportation to the city.

Hundreds of men and women waited hours in the long lines to obtain even a scanty supply. Crowds became so large in front of two North River relief stations that police reserves had to be called to maintain order.

To further increase the seriousness of the coal situation the coal teamsters have threatened to strike for higher wages. Reeves Schly, county fuel administrator, will meet with the men today when he will seek to settle the difficulties by arbitration.

HIGH RECORD FOR EXPORTS.

(Associated Press Telegram)
Washington, Dec. 31.—America's exports were estimated today at the department of commerce to have passed \$6,000,000,000 mark in 1917 a new high record. Imports were less than \$3,000,000,000 and the trade balance in favor of the United States probably will be more than \$2,150,000,000.

ONE DEAD; NUMBER INJURED.

(Associated Press Telegram)
Scranton, Pa., Dec. 31.—Many miners are reported injured by a gas explosion in the Underwood mine of the Pennsylvania Coal company near Throop, about six miles from this city.

ORDNANCE CHIEF IN WAR INQUIRY ANSWERS CRITICS

(Associated Press Telegram)
Washington, Dec. 31.—Major General Crozier, army ordnance chief, today gave to the senate committee investigating the conduct of the war, his side of the reasons for artillery shortage and of the celebrated controversy over the Lewis machine-gun.

Responsibility for artillery shortage, the general said, lay with the whole country, and he showed how every effort of his to get larger appropriations for artillery in times of peace was overruled by the secretary of war and by congress. The British and French governments, he showed by official records, had of themselves offered to supply General Pershing's forces with artillery and he gave statements from abroad to show that the allies were able to do it because they had a surplus.

General Crozier submitted the record of tests of the Lewis gun, showing that other guns performed better; disclaimed any personal prejudice as claimed by Colonel Lewis, the inventor, and showed that since the gun had been perfected to use American ammunition, the war department had bought quantities of them.

Injecting Ink Into the Eye.
Sometimes when a scar has been left on the corner of the eye it is most unsightly. Oculists used to tattoo these scars with India ink, but the method was not satisfactory and has almost been abandoned. Dr. F. H. Verhooff of Boston describes in the Journal of the American Medical Association the delicate operation by which he injects India ink with a hypodermic syringe into such scars, and says the results are far superior to the old-fashioned tattooing.

Utilizing Rice Hulls.
Experiments have been made with rice hulls in combination with different binding agents, but while the resulting briquets gave every satisfaction from the standpoint of heating, yet the initial cost of the various binding agents made their cost too high for practical purposes. The experiments, however, are being continued, and it is hoped that in the future a briquet can be manufactured that will be satisfactory from an economic standpoint.

LITTLE SUFFERING RESULTED FROM THE RECENT COLD SPELL

The cold wave promised on Saturday by the weather man arrived promptly on schedule, and no delays of any kind were noted. Sunday morning when the church goes, who are the first to resurrect themselves on a Sunday braved the elements some found thermometers registering as low as 20 degrees below.

At 8:30 o'clock some of the instruments about the city registered 14 below, but as the hours progressed the mercury was in the ascendancy. The gas in many parts of the city was extremely low. In some instances fires went out entirely, while on other lines the pressure was fair.

Plumbers were busy during the day thawing out pipes, but as the weather greatly moderated during the there was little suffering.

Time flies, but some people age more rapidly than others.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c. 11-5-m-w-tf

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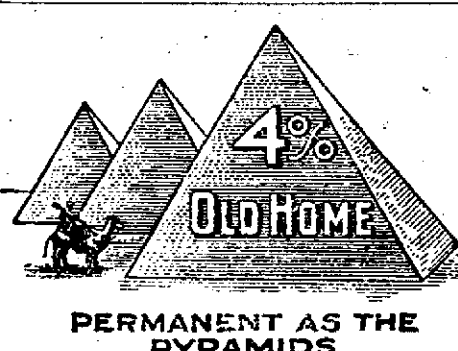
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BEAN CITY CELEBRATION
Boston, Dec. 31.—In spite of war conditions and record cold weather Boston will celebrate New Year's eve much as usual. There will be elaborate dinners and dances at many hotels as well as a large variety of society, club and private entertainments.

Bumped.
The colonel is very polite. His politeness was hard put to it today, however. How was that? He tried to hold a revolving door open.—Kansas City Journal.

Too Risky.
Mrs. Wigwag—It looks very much like rain. You had better take your umbrella.
Mr. Wigwag—My own umbrella? What nonsense! Haven't we any borrowed ones?—Philadelphia Record.



TO YOU AND YOURS

A Happy and
Prosperous New Year

IS THE WISH OF
THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE

The Home Building Association
Company
OF NEWARK.

4% INTEREST "OLD HOME" 100% SAFETY

The last leaf of the old year's calendar is torn off
The NEW YEAR with all its hopes and good wishes is here. May it be one of BRIGHTNESS and HAPPINESS to everyone to whom this wishful message comes

THE LICKING LAUNDRY CO.
AUTO PHONE 1053. 33 WEST CHURCH STREET BELL 300

23122 Job Printing.

Read Advocate Want Ads Tonight

23132 Job Printing.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE INVENTORY SHOWING RAPID STRIDES MADE BY CITY DURING PAST YEAR

That Newark has made rapid strides forward during the year 1917 is evidenced by the figures gathered by the Chamber of Commerce and here presented, and which form a part of the first annual stock-taking of Newark, just completed. Population, property valuation, railroad receipts, postal receipts, manufacturing output—all show heavy gains over previous years. These are the figures which prove whether Newark is going forward industrially or not. From these figures it is evident that Newark has had a year of prosperity and the future, as viewed by several prominent business men, appears equally as bright, not only along industrial lines but also along commercial as well. The figures here shown, will probably be compiled in pamphlet form for general distribution later on.

Population.
Figures compiled by R. L. Polk & Company, publishers of the Newark directory, give the present population of Newark as 32,861. This estimate is no doubt very near correct. On this basis, Newark shows a growth in population over 1916 of 10.8 per cent—a very fine showing. Here are the figures for several years past:

1890.....	14,270 population
1900.....	18,157 population
1910.....	26,404 population
1914.....	28,271 population
1915.....	29,000 population
1916.....	29,635 population
1917.....	32,861 population

Assessed Valuation of City Property.

1911.....	\$2,525,641.150 Actual Value
1912.....	2,794,000 " "
1913.....	2,794,000 " "
1914.....	3,010,370 " "
1915.....	2,937,130 " "
1916.....	2,878,010 " "
1917.....	3,128,320 " "

The 1917 assessed valuation shows an increase over the year previous of \$2,407,310, or 8 per cent.

Tax Rate.

1911.....	\$2.00 per \$1000 valuation
1912.....	1.90 " "
1913.....	1.90 " "
1914.....	1.90 " "
1915.....	1.80 " "
1916.....	1.80 " "
1917.....	1.80 " "

It will be noted that the tax rate for 1917 is the same as for the year previous. The 1917 valuation and tax rate provides the revenue for 1918 purposes.

Division of Tax Rate.

1880	\$ 46,165
1890	299,195
1900	181,000
1910	817,071
1915	1,025,142
1916	1,088,126
1917	1,149,492
The above figures are from the	

Tot for all purposes, 15.00 mills. Comparative Local Debt Statement.

The following statement of the public debt for several years past, showing an increase from year to year may be interesting:

1880.....	\$ 46,165
1890.....	299,195
1900.....	81,000
1910.....	1,025,142
1915.....	1,088,126
1917.....	1,149,492

The above figures are from the report of the Auditor of State for the year ended June 30, 1917. In connection with the above, it will be interesting to note the amount of new debts created during the year ended June 30, 1917, as compared with the amount of the debt retired during the same period, as well as other figures.

year ended June 30.	
Total municipal debt	
July 1, 1916.....	\$1,088,126.00
New debts created during year ended June 30, 1917.....	116,040.00
Debt retired during 1917.....	54,674.00
Total debt on June 30, 1917.....	1,149,492.00
Interest paid during year ended June 30, 1917.....	54,406.00

Percent of taxes assessed for year required to retire bonds and interest..... 60 percent

Total taxes for municipal purposes assessed for the year, 183,375.00

Postoffice Receipts.

9113	62,314.87	e	
9114	71,527.42	f	
9115	72,462.84	T	
9116	81,488.35		
9117	86,500.00	n	
Compared with 1915, the postoffice receipts show a gain of 19 percent a very excellent showing. Post			T

Compared with 1915, the postoffice receipts show a gain of 19 percent—a very excellent showing. Postoffice receipts are a good indication of the growth of the city. Eight rural free delivery routes operate out of the Newark office, serving approximately 35,000 people. The receipts at the local office would be considerably larger were it not for the second class post office at Thonville.

School Statistics.

School Statistics.
Enrollment public schools for 1916-1917 — Elementary schools: Boys, 1864; girls, 1678; total, 3,542. High school: Boys, 321; girls, 294; total, 715. Grand totals, boys, 2,185; girls, 2,072; total, 4,257.

This shows a slight increase for the present year over the past year.

School Buildings.

Approx. No. of Pres't Vals. Teachers:	
High school.....	260,000
Central.....	30,000
Woodside.....	80,000
Fourth street.....	20,000
Hudson avenue.....	20,000
Riverside.....	20,000
Kelly.....	25,000

Courad.....	30,000
Mill street.....	12,000
East Main.....	15,000
Hartzer.....	60,000
Texas.....	4,000
Franklin.....	4,000
Malolu.....	35,000
Mound.....	45,000
South Third.....	3,000
Old West.....	3,000

Totals.....\$666,000 133

Parochial Schools.

Attendance: Boys, 210; girls, 190; Total, 400.

School property.—When the new one is erected, will be worth \$135,000. Ten teachers are employed, eight in the primary school and two in the high and commercial schools.

Death Rate.

1914.....	12.5 per 1000 population
1915.....	12.64 per 1000 population
1916.....	14.15 per 1000 population
1917.....	11.9 per 1000 population

Manufactured Out of Newark for 1917.

Newark factories during the year 1917, turned out more than eleven million dollars worth of finished products. While similar statistics are not available for last year, and could not be secured in some cases from manufacturers who did furnish them for this year, those figures which could be compared showed a decided increase for the current year over the past year. Very little government business is included in the output of Newark factories during the year. Where exact figures were not obtainable, estimates have been used. The various articles manufactured have been classified in such manner that the actual output of any one factory is not obtainable from the figures which follow:

Glass and glass products.....	\$1,825,000
Cabinet work, chairs, tables, general wood products.....	213,557
General job printing.....	87,000
Bread, cakes and flour.....	315,472
Cigars.....	225,000
Cars, motor trucks, street cars, buggies, wagons, rubber tires, car repairs, bob sleds, etc.....	1,650,000
Hardwood lumber products, golf sticks, etc.....	145,000
Beer, pop and ice.....	230,000
Structural iron and steel, machine shop products, boilers, engines, foundry and pattern shop products.....	4,385,000
Canvas goods, shoes, cordage, harness, etc.....	1,100,000
Monuments, cement block products.....	48,650
Creamery products, chemicals and drugs.....	525,000
Miscellaneous products.....	508,000

Total.....\$11,282,679

Jobbing Trade for 1917.

Newark wholesalers likewise show a nice volume of business for the current year. Products handled by Newark jobbers, include Groceries, Candy, Crackers, Paints, Meats, Produce, Liquors, Feed, Fuel and Lumber. The total estimated output for the year was \$1,749,166.

The figures above indicate that Newark Manufacturers have enjoyed a busy year, and that their total output has been considerably in advance of previous years. The advantages which they enjoy from being located in Newark are the same as those which any new industry locating here would likewise enjoy. Newark has real advantages to offer to concerns considering a change of location. Railroad facilities are exceptionally good, being on the main line of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railway Systems, coupled with the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio and a terminal here, which is practically a guarantee against a war famine. The Ohio Electric Railway with its freight and express service furnishes excellent shipping facilities for short hauls in particular. Newark also enjoys the distinction of having many highly skilled mechanics both in the foundry and machine lines and particularly in the glass industry. Fuel is cheap due to a short haul and consequent low freight rate. Newark is also fortunate in having low electric light and power rates and gas rates. The operation of the several building and loan associations have made it possible for many of her workmen to buy their own homes, and consequently they are much interested in keeping them in good order which otherwise would not be the case. Newark is an excellent location for machine, foundry and wood working establishments. Among the prominent Newark manufacturing establishments may be mentioned the following:

The Wyeth Company, manufacturers of Bob Sleds, and Sleigh runners for wheeled vehicles as well as Oil Tank Wagons and Steel Tanks.

The A. H. Heisey Company, who make the famous "H" Brand of fine Table Glassware, with a country-wide market as well as foreign trade.

The Holophane Glass Company, manufacturers of the Holophane reflector and prismatic glass for lighting purposes.

The Advance Glass Company, makers of Cathedral glass.

The Newark Stamping and Foundry Co., Steel and gray iron castings, and Thompson hose clamps.

The Newark Ohio Furniture Co., Dining room furniture, in Walnut, Oak, Maple and Red Gum woods.

The Reed Wire Company, Brass, Copper, and Monel cloths in various shapes and sizes.

The E. T. Rugg Company, Halters, Ties, cordage and other hard fibre products.

The Simpson Foundry Company, Gray Iron castings.

Pharis Tire and Rubber Company, Rubber tires and tubes.

Blair Motor Truck Company, Automobile trucks.

Backeye Rolling Mills, Light steel rails for industrial railways.

Burke Golf Company, Golf sticks, shafts and supplies. They are the second largest golf stick manufacturers in the country.

Jewett Car Company, Interurban and Street cars in wood and steel.

Schneider Machine Works, and the

J. J. D. McNamar Co., both manufacturers of portable engines, traction engines and saw mills.

The Consumers Brewing Co., and the Newark Ice and Cold Storage Company, are both manufacturers of ice on a large scale.

Several concerns are manufacturing cigars and stogies.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway operates large shops.

The Wehrle & Slove Company is the largest of its kind in the world.

Traffic.

Steam Railroads during the year 1917, handled 467,716 tons of freight into Newark, while 239,716 tons were shipped out of the city, making a total of 707,432. Figures are being compiled and will be published later, showing the tonnage handled by the electric lines; also the number of passengers carried in and out of Newark by the steam and electric lines combined.

Newark Develops Into One of the Largest Electrical Centers of the State.

On December 1st, 1917, the Ohio Light and Power Company was succeeded by the Central Power Company, with headquarters in Newark. This was not a change of ownership but a consolidation of the interest of the American Gas & Electric Company in Ohio, and makes Newark one of the largest electrical centers of the State. The new Company takes in Canton, Fremont, Tiffin, Fostoria, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Lancaster, Logan, New Lexington, Crooksville and intervening towns, also Dillonaire, Barnesville, and Bellaire, covering a territory north and south of about 135 miles and east 100 miles.

On Saturday, December 22nd, the high tension line was completed between Newark and Mt. Vernon, connecting there with the Mt. Vernon-Fredericktown lines, so that the Newark plant is now supplying energy to all of the territory from Fredericktown south to Logan. Within a short time the lines will be connected between Mt. Vernon and the large Hydro-Steam plant at Ballville near Fremont. The small generating stations of the several towns that are not in active operation are held ready as auxiliary equipment, thus, with the additions that are being made to the Newark plant insuring as far as is humanly possible, an ample and uninterrupted supply of energy.

During the past year an increase of 7500 H. P. capacity has been made in the Newark station. An addition to the Newark plant is under construction which will practically double the boiler capacity. This addition was planned to be completed by September 1st but the war conditions have made the obtaining of structural steel and other building materials very difficult and progress on the work has been slow. The Newark plant is now using about 200 tons of coal a day.

During the past year—contracts have been closed for over 6000 H. P. in the Newark territory. About 3,000 H. P. of this is for coal mining; 1500 H. P. of this will be connected during January, and the balance during the early months of the year. Included in this is about 1500 H. P. that will be used for coal stripping.

This service to the mines in addition to what was connected, covers between twenty and twenty-five properties, many of which are new openings and will be a great help toward increased tonnage and relief of the present coal shortage. The installation of electricity in old mines results in an increased output of an average of 50 per cent.

Illustrative of the Company's readiness to serve, might be cited the Fairfield Paper Company at Baltimore, Ohio. Following a wrecking of their engine, a contract was entered into for 600 H. P. service to be ready in four weeks. Six miles of 6000 volt transmission lines was built, a substation installed, and the mill running four hours before the contract time expired.

About 60 miles of new lines have been built in the Newark territory during the past year, using almost 1,000,000 pounds of copper. The pay-roll for this territory has increased over 100 per cent.

Transformer settings were installed for the towns of Pleasantville and Baltimore. Both Somerset, which was previously connected for commercial and residential lighting, and Pleasantville have had installed an efficient and up to date street lighting system and are probably two of the best lighted towns of their size in this part of the country.

Newark Public Library.

The Newark Public Library was started 10 years ago in one room in the Auditorium Building with no city support financially and very few books. Today its shelves contain 12,572 volumes and a patronage of more than 7,000. The city pays the running expenses such as salaries, insurance and necessary repair work, but nothing for books. The Library Association composed mostly of club women who pay \$1.00 per year membership, pays for the rebinding of books and magazines, for most of the magazine subscriptions and helps in buying the books.

City Churches.

Newark has a large number of well organized churches. The following list shows the principal denominations with the value of their church property and a number of members. Data regarding other churches is not available.

	Membs.	Value.
First Presbyterian.....	735	\$75,000
Sec. Presbyterian.....	611	60,000
Christian Union.....	153	5,000
Neal Ave. M. E.....	600	44,000
First M. E.....	1,600	115,000
Trinity Episcopal.....	400	90,000
S. Main U. B.....	450	18,000
St. John's Evan.....	365	15,000
First Baptist.....	540	85,000
St. Paul's Luth.....	876	22,500
Church of the Blessed Sacrament and St. Francis de Sales.....		100,000
Central Church of Christ.....	824	25,000
Woodside Pres.....	113	4,500

Total.....7,490 \$672,000

Newark Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce is in

reality a clearing house for ideas along all lines—civil and industrial.

It has a well organized Industrial Department, a Mercantile Department, Civic Bureau, Agricultural Bureau, and a Publicity and Conventions Bureau. Plans are now under way for the formation of a Manufacturers' Bureau, and it is hoped that every manufacturer will co-operate in making it a worth while department of the Chamber. Complaints and constructive criticism are always welcome at the Chamber of Commerce office.

The Chamber is at the service of the people of Newark at all times. No attempt will be here made to re-creased the accomplishments of the Chamber in the past—suffice it to say that efforts will be made in the future to broaden the scope of activity of the Chamber and to continue all of the work heretofore carried on. Communicate with the Chamber when you have something to suggest for the good of Newark and her citizens, and be ready to give of your personal service when called upon to do so.

Newark's Future as Seen by Representative Business Men.

Frank L. Boga, President of Newark Chamber of Commerce.

Never has it been more difficult to forecast the future of Newark than at this time.

The past year has been most satisfactory from a business viewpoint; our industries have prospered, our factories have shown their greatest production, our merchants report increased sales, labor has not lacked for employment and Newark closes the year 1917 with more than normal prosperity.

But what of the future? How shall we meet the changing conditions brought about by the demands of war?

New and extraordinary situations confront us and business cannot continue "as usual." Can we increase the output of factories already operated to capacity and can our factories continue to operate unless engaged upon the essentials for winning the war? We will meet the situation by adopting better processes, improved machinery, better organization, increased female labor and by shifting a part of our labor to the production of the things necessary to win the war. We must awaken to the fact that no matter how important our business may be to us, it must be secondary to that of the needs and demands of the government.

We must have more war contracts. We must learn what is necessary and vital to win the war and then bend our energies to produce it.

We must no longer be satisfied with "doing our bit" but must be ready, eager and willing to "do our best."

In spite of the difficulties confronting us, Newark will meet the situation with decision and courage and her factories and mechanics, her industries and employees, her farmers and laborers will rise to the opportunity and be found loyally striving to produce our full share of the essentials for winning the war, and by so doing make 1918 a better year than the closing one.

All of this can best be accomplished if we put aside the old idea of each one working for himself and co-operate one with the other through one central organization, organized and equipped to handle community problems. It is my earnest hope that during the year 1918 our Chamber of Commerce may have the co-

operation of every business man and individual citizens of Newark in working out the community problems which are before us.

Mr. W. M. Morgan, president of the Newark Trades & Labor Assembly.

The outlook for Newark never was brighter. My conclusion is based upon the principles that labor, business, professional, and all constructive elements of the city have been co-ordinated into a public working force, composed of a public spirited, co-operative citizenship so comprehensive of our needs that our city's natural advantages in transportation facilities, water and fuel supply, and other resources will specially insure to our benefit, and that selfish interests have been so subordinated that they will cease to be an obstructive force. Further, that the service we are giving to our nation has developed in our citizens a deep sense of public duty, and the inspiration for public service that now enthralls us will so manifest itself after the close of the war that we will continue united for the successful promotion of the civic and industrial interests of our city, and demand that our city government be conducted in a manner that will re-energize and be found loyally striving to produce our full share of the essentials for winning the war, and by so doing make 1918 a better year than the closing one.

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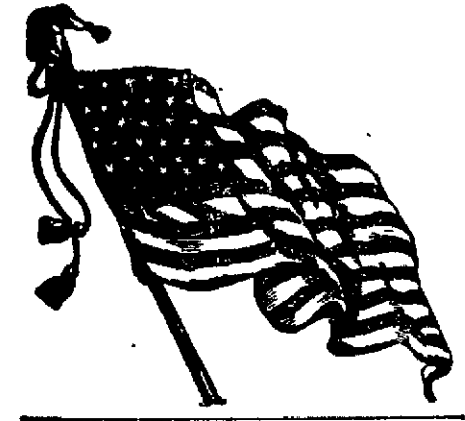
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The circulation of The Newark Advocate has been audited by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examination.



NEW YEAR'S EVE.

New Year's day, 1918, will not be riotous festival that it usually is in the large cities of the United States. The stern business of war has put a considerable damper on the merriment which usually assists the old year in eliminating itself.
In the great capitals of Europe, in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and Vienna, the popping of corks and the clinking of glasses has been silenced on this night for the past three years, and now it is the turn of the United States to subdue its merriment on this occasion. Canada, which has been right in the thick of the war, has led the United States in this respect.
Of all the great cities on earth New York has always held the dubious leadership in the celebration of New Year's eve. In other years the New Yorker simply "turned himself loose" to welcome the new year. It was simply a riot of drinking and noise, and, in the language of the street, "everything went." The sun of the first day in the new year usually went up in New York on the greatest aggregation of "morning-after" headaches that could be gathered together on one spot. It is estimated that New York's New Year's eve bill for champagne alone was over a million dollars. This year, however, the departing annum will hardly be able to recognize itself, because it is going out comparatively dry, and much of the money usually spent for conviviality will go, or has already gone, to more useful purposes.
Formerly London and Paris were almost as vociferous in their New Year's celebration, but all that has changed, too. Before the war the London streets of the West End and around St. Paul's were a pandemonium, with revellers, wearing paper caps and false faces, parading up and down and blowing horns. Parisians crowded the boulevards by hundreds of thousands, and the restaurants were filled to overflowing. The other capitals also had notable celebrations. But nowhere in Europe has anyone much heart for merriment these days and the jubilation will be postponed until the restoration of peace.
Some of the young men up against the draft questionnaire now wish they had stayed in school and worked a little on those perfectly useless examination papers.
It is not the money we give, but the money we refrain from spending that will help win the war. Cut down luxuries and put the money so saved into War Savings Stamps.
Jacques Cartier, the great French navigator and explorer of Canada, was born at St. Malo, 423 years ago today.
Daily History Class—Dec. 31.
1384—John Wycliff, noted English reformer, died; born 1324.
1491—Jacques Cartier, French navigator, first to sail up the St. Lawrence river; born: died 1555.
1862—Monitor, hero of the Monitor-Merrimack encounter, went down in a storm off Cape Hatteras.
1916—French war office reported total of 78,500 German prisoners taken on the Somme and Verdun fronts in 1916.
ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.
The year 1917 is notable for eclipses, four of the sun and three of the moon, the greatest total possible. There will be seven in 1935 and in 1982, making three occurrences in this century. It occurred once in the nineteenth century, viz. 1805.

COMING OF NEW YEAR.

To some depressed people the dying of the old year and coming of the new brings thoughts of sadness. They seem to feel life slipping away from them. It is on the contrary, an occasion for rejoicing. If we can look back on the past days with any feeling of work well done.
Any earnest person must feel as the months have passed, that new lessons have been learned, and new acquisitions gained. If the year has brought no such fruitage, it has been indeed a failure.
Few people would care to live the year over, so why regret that it has gone? The time has slipped away from us, but our richer experience, our surer touch on life, and command of its resources, cannot be taken away. These are the harvest of the year, the solid gain that is ours imperishably.
It is then a true instinct that has made New Year's a time for gladness, social life and pleasant anticipations. If we look forward with expectation of happiness and success, we shall be likely to get it. If we view the old year with melancholy, we shall find melancholy days to come. Life reflects the human nature within us. So if good cheer leads some of us to get out and blow horns, there is no particular objection. The only trouble is that this form of expression is too often created by artificial means, with a bad headache the morning after.
It is time when people who really think about life, will like to consider its deeper meanings. The churches will be filled with many whose thoughts turn instinctively to the vital things to the author of the years and the source of all our joys. That does not mean that their thoughts are those of sadness or regret. So Happy New Year to all!

THRIFT STAMPS.

You may think a Thrift Stamp is too small a thing to be considered seriously. How is it going to be possible to get money enough through the sale of such stamps to be of any consequence at a time when tens of billions of dollars will be needed? Let us think the matter over.
A snowflake is a small thing; but many snowflakes become important. They form the blankets that keep broad fields of wheat warm through the winter. They impede traffic. They cause cities to be isolated. They fill mountains and halt armies.
Thrift Stamps are like snowflakes. A few of them amount to little. Many of them will amount to much. A Thrift Stamp bought by every man, woman and child in the United States would place \$25,000,000 at the immediate disposal of the government. Enough Thrift Stamps to buy a War Savings Stamp for each inhabitant of the United States would bring into the possession of the treasury \$500,000,000.
Every Thrift Stamp that is bought is like the snowflake that becomes a part of the big drift which is to stall the German war machine and make the world a place in which people may return once more to the pursuit of happiness, and again enjoy the comfort of security.
Postmaster Mercer reports that many people are under the impression that the \$5 a per cent War Savings certificates cannot be obtained unless the purchaser first buys Thrift Stamps. Let it be understood that the \$5 stamps can be bought outright for \$4.12 each. They may also be obtained by paying 12 cents and surrendering 16 Thrift Stamps.
VON TIRPITZ.
Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the bearded giant who is responsible for Germany's ruthless submarine warfare, and who was head of the Kaiser's navy when the war broke out and was its absolute ruler for over two years of war, recently passed his sixty-ninth birthday. He came of a middle-class family, and acquired the "von" of nobility only after years of service.
"Tirpitz the Eternal," his countrymen called him, for while chancellors and ministers came and went, the grand admiral remained undisturbed at his post. He was only sixteen when he entered the Prussian navy. When the Franco-Prussian war began he was a second lieutenant. In 1879 he received command of his first ship, the Zieten. By 1885 he was commander of a flotilla, and ten years later he reached the rank of rear-admiral. His elevation to the post of secretary of state to the admiralty came in 1898. From that time on dates the growth of the German navy, of which von Tirpitz became practically the autocrat. It was Tirpitz's conception to contest Great Britain's supremacy on the water, an undertaking to which he devoted all his energy. The result speaks for itself. Today not a German ship sails the seas, although it cannot be denied that several of them sail under it. Per-

sonally, von Tirpitz is a commanding figure of a man, standing over six feet in his hosiery. He wears a forked beard somewhat like that affected by Father Neptune. He is a walking encyclopedia on naval matters, and it was said that before the war he knew the name, tonnage, armament, displacement and date of building of every warship, not only in his own navy, but in every navy of the world. The allied and American navies will gladly accommodate him with a lot of information and other things if he will only induce the German fleet commanders at present to come out and meet them.

COST OF WAR.

In his annual review for 1917, Henry Clews points out the fact that over 50,000,000 men are under arms in Europe, whose energies have been turned from production to destruction.
Over 12,000,000 men have been killed or permanently injured since the war began, the killed alone numbering over 7,000,000. Over \$100,000,000,000 have already been expended by the nations at war, and at present rate of rising expenditure the most will exceed \$150,000,000,000 when the end of the fourth year is reached next August.
When it is remembered that for every man at the front from three to five are required at the rear for his support, it follows that between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 men have been withdrawn from the normal channels of production into the abnormal. No wonder that the world is facing a serious economic famine, not only in food and clothing, but also in the innumerable materials required for human comfort and support. The loss in life and money only partly measures the colossal bill for damages, which will be a crushing burden for generations.

MEN AND BEARDS.

War has always affected men's personal habits. Some say that men are going to wear beards now. It appears that the French and Italian soldiers all have them. The French officers who have come to this country to give instruction are setting the style to many of our military men.
It will be recalled how quaint the old Civil war pictures looked with all the soldiers wearing beards. The pictures of the French and Italians around the campfires might have been taken back in '61.
The English soldiers still shave their faces and regular exercise with the razor is a part of Tommy Atkins' daily duties. He feels better for it. The smooth face is popular with most American young men. Unless conditions get unexpectedly hard in the trenches, he will be apt to cling to his old habits.
Traitor dollars—the dollars spent for the Kaiser—are those spent for any item that deprives the government of any element of war supply. Patriotic dollars—those spent for Uncle Sam—can be made to do double duty. Buy War Savings Stamps.
Some of the people who find the most fault about lack of freight cars to move freight are the same ones who would never let the railroads make money to buy any.
Doughnuts are disapproved by the food conservers, as they take so much wheat flour. The children will patriotically accept mince pie as a substitute.
If you see a man laying in a stock of two dozen lead pencils he is probably getting ready to figure out his income tax return.
Perfect unanimity is manifested by every member of congress in laying off the machine-gun shortage on someone else.
The only class of Americans whom Kaiser Bill has not threatened with his wrath consists of the food speculators.

ON COMMON GROUND.

(Boston Transcript.)
Cardinal Respighi, the pope's vicar, has issued a manifesto expressing the views of the Vatican on the fall of Jerusalem. Naturally, it expresses joy at the passing of the Holy City into the hands of Christians. But it says that the joy of Catholics is clouded by the fact that the liberators of the holy sepulcher "do not carry in their hearts the holy unity of the faith as desired by Christ." Here is a huge of regret cast by the successor of Peter upon the rejoicing of the Christian world. The Respighi manifesto asserts, in the moment of triumph, the schismatic character of the conquest effected. The participation of Italian and French troops in the deliverance of Jerusalem does not according to this view alter the character of the deliverance in this respect, nor does the marching by the side of the British, French and Italian commanders, of the representatives of America, a country which is Christian without ever having had a religious establishment, suggest to the papal mind the "holy unity of faith as desired by Christ."
But there may be hope even for the pope in the probability that the Christian re-possession of the Holy City will in the near future, greatly make for Christian reunion. Why should it not? There is a new nucleus for the idea of unity in the presence of all the Christian nations on Calvary, now their own and common ground.

THE KNITTING HABIT.

(Ohio State Journal.)
Professor Zueblin says "Knitting is not a proper substitute for thinking." We suspect he might call it a panacea for thinking, something that gives ease to the thoughts and makes them real joys. Knitting is the greatest tranquilizer ever invented. When a person is knitting, she is at peace with all the world. She harbors no mean thoughts toward anyone. There is not half as much unkind gossip going on now as there was before knitting appropriated the female skill and patience. We will trust our reputation, what there is left of it, to the quiet woman sitting there knitting a pair of socks for the soldier boys. One's purpose always gives quality to one's deed. The boy who is to wear those socks out on the battle front pushes from her thoughts her neighbors and all their defects. When you see a woman knitting, approach her as you would an angel tuning up her harp and you will soon fall in accord with the melody of her gentle mission. There has been nothing that has done more, for a century, to civilize men than the knitting habit among the women.

Spirit of the Press

Director of Railroads.
Secretary McAdoo, who has been designated as director of the roads, ought to prove to be the right man for the place. He is a man of tremendous brain power, and has had wide experience in transportation matters. He enjoys the confidence of the business interests of this country, and at the same time has repeatedly shown his sympathy with the workers. In both financing and engineering, he has accomplished much, and he is certainly unafraid.
—Columbus Dispatch.
Now the Seafaring Street Car.
Senator Norris of Nebraska has found it rather repugnant to senatorial dignity to be compelled to ride in the Washington street cars hanging to straps while many passengers are enjoying seats. He therefore proposes that the seats shall be taken out. Two objects are sought—to provide more standing room and to create a truly democratic situation by putting all riders on the same level. Both objects would be attained by removing the seats but the scheme will not be popular with any but those who rarely or ever get a seat, and possibly with some managers who have frankly proclaimed that it is the strap hanger who enables the company to pay dividends. The number of persons who are rarely or never lucky enough to get a seat is large, however, and they may feel like backing Senator Norris in his reform.
—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Pointed Observations

The young lady across the way says one excellent thing to have on wheatless days is macaroni.—Ohio State Journal.
Many a woman will greet you with a smile in church but see if she will lend you sugar on Monday.—Columbus Citizen.
Would it do any good, you suppose to remind Japan that there's nothing to prevent her shooting when she's ready.—Macon Telegraph.
Even sugar famine leaves the United States a greater consumer thereof than other nations in time of plenty.—Buffalo Enquirer.
Jeremiah O'Leary says he would go to hell for his country. But we have no need of messenger service to hell; our communications are addressed otherwise.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

NEW YEAR SERMONETTE

Our holidays are true measures of our griefs. The recurrence of three of them in three successive months makes the current events the more black, hideous and hopeless. Thanksgivings! How could we observe the day at all? Christmas! The angel chant is drowned in the roar of Klumps. "Happy New Year!" A white frost strikes it dead before the greeting leaves our lips. Lay any one of these golden measures of our holidays, jeweled with their happy memories, down upon the tapestry of our times now unfolding and at once it takes on a hue sober as

crape. The answer is: We have given thanks that we are living in an age when events of transcendent importance are transpiring and are privileged to hear some part, however humble, in them. We have lit our tapers and sung our carols because of the emergence in human history of such a being as Jesus, the Christ, with all that that emergence implies and effects. And the New Year, in spite of all untoward circumstances, must be happy because in it substantial progress in the safeguarding of democracy will be made. If its triumph is not actually achieved.

OPEN, OPEN!—IN THE NAME OF PEACE



The food you waste today
may mean hunger to someone,
somewhere, sometime. Be saving and buy a War Saving Stamp.

CHAMBER COMMERCE

(Continued from Page 2.)
get busy and be a help to ourselves, Newark, and all who live in our borders.
W. H. Mazey, president of The W. H. Mazey Co.
The question of the future of Newark will be determined very largely by the working together of two influences—one is the city council and the other the Chamber of Commerce.
The city council has sometimes underestimated or overlooked the influence of its actions in shaping the future of our city. Every act of this body determines to a very large extent the desirability or undesirability of Newark as a home-city. This body should exert every influence it possesses to endeavor to give its very best service to the people of our city. The water furnished should be of the highest class, the city should be well-lighted and abundantly policed. These are fundamental things, but are typical of many more that will go a long way towards inducing people to select Newark for their home-city. Our solving of these practical questions that are in the hands of the council will determine largely what kind of a city we are to have.
There is another influence that should back the city council on all these subjects, and that is the organization known as the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce is the centralizing of all the active, progressive influences of our entire citizenship, working together to see that modern ideas advanced, are worked out to our best development.
While the present fellowship spirit of Newark is co-operative, it should be directed along channels looking to our industrial development. We have in recent years minimized the fact that industrial progress is the great reason for the life of our organization. I hope to see in 1918 the idea of placing small factories around throughout this community developed until it becomes not the only reason but the paramount reason for our existence. I would recommend for 1918 that we keep in the foreground as the big reason for the existence of this organization, the placing in operation of a small factory we can promote in our midst, and I would finally urge the city council and the officers of the Chamber of Commerce, a strong personal resolve to work together in the developing of every idea that makes Newark a better place than the other city in which to live.
Make Newark the best-watered, the best-policed, the best-schooled, and the best-governed city in the state of Ohio, and the growth of Newark cannot possibly but forge ahead of the other cities.

The Advocate's TRAVELING POT

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrow lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.
—Tennyson.

Clinching Them.
Off resolutions you have made,
And then been a revoker:
This New Year's eve you can persuade
Yourself to add a joker?
Resolve to take the whole array
And re-resolve them every day.

In Bad Shape.
Aunt Callie says:—A offie pall,
thin man come into Doc Carvem's
offis where I was a-waitin' at an'
tole Doc he would
like to have some
medivine fer he
was p ower fu l
weak-like. So
Doc he examined
him reel careful
an' taken his
pulse an' says he,
"You say
these attacks o'
feaver an' chills
appear on alternate
days?" he
says. "Do you
think—that is, do
you hold the
opinion that they
have decreased in violence any?" he
says. The man kinda looked scared
an' says he, "Well, Doc, on the days
I hev feaver my head is so hot I
can't think, an' on the days I have
chills I shake so bad I couldn't hold
a opinion if I hed one," he says.

Do It Now.
It's now about the time of year
When many lies are told I fear.
Regarding turning that new leaf,
So turn it quick, the time is brief.
F. B. E.

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THE NEW YEAR.

(America for Dec. 29.)
As the old year lies dying, bathed in blood, and the new trembles anxiously to its birth amid wars and rumors of wars, the familiar greeting of a Happy New Year comes haltingly to the lips. Grim forebodings of untold sufferings, privations of every kind, torture of body and agony of soul, seem all too likely to be our portion during the next twelve months. The joyous carefree existence, which, thanks to the most democratic of governments, has been our portion for so many decades, has departed from our land, and our beloved country, drawn unwillingly into the maelstrom of war, now stands on the brink of heavy sacrifice.
It is a time for service, not happiness. There can be no joy or contentment during the next twelve months except in the realization of duty fully and nobly done. Only little souls can be satisfied to seek their accustomed pleasures and their life of ease when the whole world is in the throes of bitter pain. Such assuredly are not America's readers. All cannot go to the front in defense of our liberties, but all without exception have their places to take in the march towards victory. All must share in the common duty, in sincere devotion, in the sense of responsibility, in obedience to lawful authority, in sadness, anxiety and hope. In thought and act we must spend ourselves for our native land, giving generously of our time, our convenience, our goods, and should the demand be made, of our lives, our own and those dear to us. The flag is calling to each one of us to rise to heights of heroism and self-oblation. The year, that is now beginning, is rich in opportunity to make our lives sublime; it will be heavy with life-long shame and regret, if, at its close, it has brought us mere selfish indulgence, little or no privation, only a black record of barren emo-

Hub!
Since Holland has decreed all grain
Must now go to the miller,
It follows (can you stand the pain?)
The stills will all be stiller.
—Springfield Union

Well, in that case, should you desire
To reinforce your diet
With just a nip, you must conspire
To do it on the quiet.

Trivial Matter.
A million dollars ain't nothing any
more.—Ohio State Journal.
Ain't it the truth! We sometimes
wonder whether that \$1.50 we owe
is worth bothering about.

Hub!
She bleached her hair, did Mrs. Gay,
And then she sadly wailed:
"It's growing darker every day;
This is the light that failed."
—Luke McLuke.

A paradox is Miss McNair,
She made this strange remark
To her hairdresser, "Bleach my hair,
But please to keep it dark."

Did You Know
That the cathedral which has been
destroyed at Rheims was noted for
its gargoyles? Gargoyles of various
forms have been used in almost all
styles of architecture, but were
peculiarly developed in connection
with Gothic architecture. In some
of the larger mediaeval buildings,
when the height of the walls is considerable, the gargoyles have to
project quite a distance in order to
fulfill their duty of throwing the
rain off the walls, and are in such
cases of large size. Those at
Rheims were uncanny monsters
supporting pedestals for angels and
apostles. There are also wonderful
gargoyles on the Notre Dame cathedral in Paris.

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WISHING YOU ALL
A HAPPY
and
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
SINCERELY,
THE PERSONNEL OF
SCHIFF'S

SOCIAL EVENTS

SOCIETY EDITOR, AUTO PHONE
2121.

Rita of address will be intermingled with the bits of gladness in the welcoming of the New Year, 1918, tonight. The past few months have brought many great changes and the future seems tinged with possibilities of sacrifice and sorrow. But in spite of this many watch parties have been planned to give the New Year a fitting welcome, and there is an inherent hope that it may bring restoration out of the chaos.

A number of dancing parties will see the old year out and welcome the new one. The Elks are entertaining with a dancing party at their club rooms, and will have open house on Tuesday afternoon. The Centum club dances (this evening at Assembly hall and the Masonic dancing club will entertain at the Masonic Temple.

Bans for the marriage of Miss Marie L. McMahon and Mr. Robert A. Costello, were announced at St. Francis de Sales church on Sunday. No date has been announced for the wedding, but it will take place some time in January.

Miss McMahon is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McMahon, of Bowers avenue, being a graduate of the St. Francis de Sales high school and of the nurses training school at Mt. Carmel hospital. Since her graduation Miss McMahon has been teaching her profession in this city. Mr. Costello, resides in North Fourth street and is an employee of the B. & O. Railroad Company.

The members of the Miscellaneous Needle Workers will be entertained at the home of Mrs. W. F. Boggs, in 22 North avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, January 1, at 2:00 o'clock.

On Friday evening, Miss Marie Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Bell, of 35 North Sixth street, entertained with a six o'clock dinner party, which her engagement to Mr. Clarence O. Roe was announced, the wedding to take place, January 30, 1918. Pink carnations formed the central table decoration, circled by pink candles in crystal holders. Tall pink candles were placed the length of the table and tiny ones stood at each place. The engagement was announced during the last course by little pink parrots perched on sherbet glasses; they carried in their beaks dainty cards. Following the dinner the guests fashioned little "Sammy" from khaki crepe paper. This prize was awarded to Miss Nellie Ballou. Hand painted place cards seated the following guests: Mrs. Lou Clayton, Miss Ruth Hirst, Nora Warrington, Mildred Woodward, Nellie and Ava Ballou, Helen Bradley and Sarah Ryan. Mrs. Bell was assisted in the dining room by Mrs. O. C. Larson.

On Christmas night Mr. and Mrs. Victor Mededith and daughter, Gertrude and son Claude entertained a party of their friends with a supper party in honor of Orville Kresger and Paul Russel of Camp Sherman. After supper the evening was spent in games and music. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Ivel Guttridge, C. F. Kresger, Wm. Dispenett, Wm. Meredith, Frank Kresger, Guy Goldsmith, Ralph Grubagh, Van Hoskinson, Floyd Hupp, Wilbur Dinst, Earle Hoskinson, Bert Inou, Mrs. Emma Courson, Ruth Hirst, Misses Alice, Sarah and Luella Guttridge, Myrtle Orr, Ruth and Lena Justimer, Blanche Grubagh, Helen and Martha Courson, Mary Cooper, Stella Kresger, Hazel, Mabel, Gertrude and Katherine Hoskinson, Mabel Anderson, Gertrude Meredith, Irma Inou, and Sarah Richter. Music was furnished by the Wyle brothers and Wilbur Dinst.

The Epworth League of the First M. E. church will hold a watch night party in the small social room of the church this evening, following the meeting of the Quarterly conference in that room.

The social meeting will not begin until 8:45 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gallagher delightfully entertained the members of the Sesame club and their husbands at their home in Hudson avenue on Tuesday. The evening was spent in games and initiations. Misses Louise Anderson, Marie

ASK FOR AND GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk.
Satisfies Cost YOU Save Price.

Trickey and Jaunita Wright entertained with several recitations. During the evening a delicious supper was served the following: Messrs. and Mesdames L. A. Gault, Wilber Gault, Thomas Driscoll, L. J. Frenier, George Jackson, William Gallagher, Charles Haines, G. F. Saur, C. Wendelken and daughter Rhea Mae, Walter Trickey and daughter Marie, Henry Froelick and son Delbert, Lawrence Schaller and daughter Anna Mae, Mrs. Glen Garlinghouse, Mrs. John Gallagher, Mrs. Frank Wright and daughter Janita, Misses Frances Weinham, Helen Strong, Louise Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gallagher.

A business meeting of the members of the Twentieth Century club was held at the home of Miss Dorothy Wilson, West Locust street, Saturday afternoon. Dainty refreshments were served the members and the following guests: Misses Virginia Werner, Christine McKinney.

ABOUT PEOPLE

John Dold of Kalamazoo, Mich., was the guest over Sunday of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dold of North Fourth street.

Bernard Kates, member of Battery B, 32nd H. E. A. at Camp Sherman, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kates of North Fourth street over Sunday.

F. C. Reed of Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., was the guest of Miss Nellie Gorman in East Locust street on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jamison and son Arthur, of Akron, are spending the holidays with their parents, Mrs. Mae Jamison of Lovers Lane Road, and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Barnes, Lawrence street.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Waters and daughters, Orpha and Edna, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are spending the holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Barnes, Lawrence street.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Munnell of Altoona, Pa., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William P. Miller of West Church street.

Miss Ann Hothorn of West Locust street was the guest of her aunt in Chillicothe over Sunday.

William Farahay of Columbus was the guest of his sister, Mrs. James Floyd of East Main street on Sunday.

Miss Laura Walters who has been stopping at the Warden hotel for the past week, left today for Akron.

Mrs. Andrew Straw and daughter Wera, have returned home after spending the holidays with friends and relatives in Washington and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Edith Greene of Ninth street is spending a few days with friends in Columbus.

J. Russell Keckley of Hudson avenue, is the guest of friends at Hanover.

Miss Charlotte Bosley of Chillicothe, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Elk in Clinton street.

Lowell H. Woodward, 324th H. F. A. Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., spent Sunday with his brother, Robert of Criss Bros.

Miss Romaine Moriarity of Winthrop, Mass., is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen of Penny avenue.

Arthur Marple, son of the well known grocer of North Fourth street, left today for Florida where he expects to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Conway and son Paul, and nieces Misses Maude Henthorne and Beulah Van Dyke of Bridgeport, are visiting Edward McAfee of Monroe avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Clarke of Akron, O., and Mrs. L. A. Starrett of Columbus, spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Voigt in Granville street. Mrs. Starrett was formerly Miss Louise Voigt of this city.

A girl can't be expected to be warm-hearted if she wears it on her sleeve.

Bad grammar only seems to boost some folks. Remember when we used to speak of some girl as having 'hair th' color o' 7-cent sugar?

GARFIELD-GLENN WEDDING TAKES PLACE TONIGHT

(Associated Press Telegram)
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., Dec. 31.—Graced by the presence of Governor Cox and his bride and other notables, Miss Edwina, daughter of Major General and Mrs. E. F. Glenn, will become the bride of Captain James Abram Garfield, grandson of the martyred president and son of James R. Garfield, Cleveland lawyer, who is director of the lakes division of the Red Cross, and chairman of the state of Ohio war commission, this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Red Cross community house at Camp Sherman.

The bridal party will enter the east door of the community house and will proceed to the center and then to the north end of the main floor to the stage where an improvised altar has been erected. The double-ring ceremony will be used and the Rev. John T. Dallas, an Episcopal minister of Waterbury, Conn., an intimate friend of Mr. Garfield, will perform the ceremony.

Major General Glenn will give his daughter away, and his two other daughters—Mrs. Odis R. Cole, wife of Major O. R. Cole, and Miss Elizabeth Glenn—will be matron-of-honor and bridesmaid, respectively. Captain Garfield will be attended by his brother, Captain Newell Garfield, as best man.

Special lighting effects in the form of huge lanterns designed and installed by a New York architect, will illuminate the bridal party at the altar, the effect being of light coming through church windows. Special music will be by an orchestra directed by A. D. Zanzig, musical director in the big military camp.

Following the ceremony the bridal party and about twenty guests will dine at the Glenn home in Chillicothe. Captain Garfield and his bride will leave later for a ten-day trip, returning to reside in Chillicothe.

More than 2500 invited guests will attend the ceremony this evening. In addition, 300 noncommissioned officers of the 32nd light field, artillery regiment, of which Captain Garfield is adjutant, will be specially-invited guests.

Both Captain Garfield and Miss Glenn are athletically-inclined, the latter being a familiar figure on Chillicothe streets and roads leading from the campment on morning horseback-rides in company with her sister and General Glenn. She was educated at Farmington, Conn., and is a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. She was connected with the New York public library for a year following her graduation.

Captain Garfield is a graduate of Williams College, of which his uncle, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, federal food administrator, is president. He was graduated in 1916, and last year attended Harvard Law school where he was when the first officers' training camp at Port Benjamin Harrison was opened. While in college he played end on the football team for three years; was center on the basketball team, and was a member of the track team. He is 23 years old and his bride is slightly younger.

Gifts have poured in at the Glenn home during the past few days. One of the big gifts is silver tea and coffee service from the groom's brother-officers in the division.

The community house, which has been decorated with laurel, will be closed to the general public between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock this evening.

THE COURTS

And Still They Come.
Records at the county auditor's office today showed that there had been 270 dog licenses issued. County Auditor Fred C. Wilson stated today that there had already been a greater sum paid for dogs, than stands against them on the assessor's books for the year of 1917. Many people took advantage of the office being open Saturday evening and several hundred licenses were issued at that time.

Marriage Licenses.
Oliver P. Williams, 48, a policeman, and Mrs. Catherine Farn Eshelman, 46, both residing in this city. Rev. B. M. O'Boylan to officiate.

Common Pleas.
In common pleas court on Monday the court heard the arguments of counsel in the case of John Mehr, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Ohio, defendant in error. The defendant was found guilty some months since before D. M. Jones, justice of the peace, upon a charge of unlawfully having in his possession a fish net. The plaintiff in error asks a reversal of the judgment of conviction.

After hearing the arguments, the court took the case under advisement.

Real Estate Transfers.
Chas. H. Swank, as sheriff, to Jennie Boyer, 49 acres in Eden township, \$2183.
Chas. H. Swank, as sheriff, to the American Trust and Savings company not No. 3717 in the A. H. Heisey's addition.

Meet Trouble.
Rise above small things. The woman who lets small things worry her will be completely undone the first time she meets with a really big problem. It is disintegrating to your mental and nervous condition, not to mention your physical condition, to worry. You needn't be resigned to fate nor slip your troubles off as the old friend duck's back throws water. But you can meet troubles with a will to conquer them or adjust them—and, after that, "they should worry," but not you.—Exchange.

You never can tell. Just because a fellow is dull don't jump to the conclusion that he never cuts up capers.

SUMMER HAT FOR WINTER



Just as in summer, winter styles in hats are the fashion, so summer styles are evident in the winter hats. The popular trend for unseasonal fashions is shown in this natty sailor hat. Sailors have always been considered summer hats, but this one, with an abbreviated brim is brought forth for winter wear. It is trimmed in gold and black, with just the merest suggestion of mole.

APPLIQUE IS MUCH IN FAVOR

Bids Fair to Supplant, for a Time at Least, All Other Forms of Handiwork.

Applique of all sorts bids fair to supplant, for a time at least, all other forms of handiwork. From the simple "cut-outs" to the most intricate of oriental traceries, there is an applique to answer every trimming need. But there are divers ways of putting on the applique, and different fabrics demand individual treatment. For the simpler cut-outs of felt, linen or velvet, one may use either a fabric paste or, various edge stitchings to secure the applique. Featherstitching, brialstitching or a dainty buttonholing may also be used. And the stitching is often very effective in contrasting color.

Perhaps you have some bits of oriental embroidery that you might care to use on a new frock, or hat, or bag, says an exchange. Why not cut out the motifs with a pair of very sharp scissors, as one very clever girl did, and transfer them to the new surface? Most oriental embroideries are done on some soft silk which makes the cutting very much easier to accomplish. Unusually intricate work is best applied to the new surface as follows: Using a fine needle, either stitch directly through the embroidered motif, of course, with self-color silk, taking tiny stitches on the right side and generous ones on the wrong, or, better yet, stitch through only the undersides embroidery, being careful to back-stitch so as to insure firmness.

GREAT VARIETY OF COLORS

Generous Range is Provided in Spite of the Dyers' Difficulties Earlier in the War.

In spite of the dyers' difficulties, which were many during the earlier period of the war, this season is providing a very generous and very beautiful variety of color. But in a general way, it may be said that gray and beige and tones of the sort prevail, although they frequently are brightened with bits of colored embroidery or with garnitures of one sort or another to lift them out of sameness.

Every possible kind of simple embroidery seems to be employed this season but it is employed with reserve. Overelaboration is tabooed. Simple little motifs worked in worsted are greatly liked on wool gowns and even on silk gowns of a simple character. Often this work is done in what is known as lazy daisy stitch, or in single stitch, and often borders are worked in just the running stitch that every woman can use with success, for it requires nothing more than care to insure success. Color, however, must always be well chosen, for upon color will depend the distinction and the character of the costume.

DAINTY BOUDOIR CAP



This cap is made very simple with a soft shaded ribbon tied with a bow at the top and on the side and a string of rosettes extending all the way around. The cap is very soft and fluffy, just the kind that every woman wants.

Many a man is buried in oblivion long before he is dead.

Little Mending after washday

Needle and thread aren't needed nearly so much to repair the wear of boiling and hard rubbing when you wash the Fels-Naptha way.

Fels-Naptha cleans without boiling and hard rubbing. It takes the wear out of washday.

Try Fels-Naptha soap and see how it lessens your mending.—That's mighty important in these days of high prices.

At your own grocer's in the red and green wrapper.

Keeps white clothes white.

FELS-NAPTHA

OBITUARY

Miss Rose Cassidy
Mrs. Margaret Guthrie of West Main street, is in Columbus today attending the funeral of her sister, Miss Rose Cassidy, who died following a lingering illness of organic heart trouble. Mrs. W. D. Evans, of West Main street, who is also a sister will not be able to attend the funeral, having dislocated her shoulder the day before Christmas.

The services will be held at Father Schwartz's parish church on Tuesday morning and burial will be made in Mt. Calvary.

Mrs. Chas. W. Gamberdinger
Josephine Beatrice Gamberdinger died at the City hospital Sunday morning at 4:00 o'clock after a two weeks' illness following an operation.

She was the daughter of Mrs. John Handle of 188 South Fourth street, and was born in Newark January 2, 1892, being 25 years, 11 months and five days of age at the time of her death.

She was united in marriage to Charles W. Gamberdinger October 12, 1912, and to this union was born one daughter, Clovia Jeanne. Besides the husband and daughter there is left to mourn her death her mother, Mrs. John Handle; three sisters, Mary and Eva, 138 South Fourth street and Mrs. Rose Fundaberg, of Yellow Springs, O., and one brother, Frank Handle, of 561 Wehrle avenue.

The funeral services will be conducted at the Second Baptist church Wednesday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock Rev. A. E. Cowley officiating. Burial will be made at Cedar Hill cemetery.

Mrs. G. M. Miller
Kathryn Miller, 67, wife of George M. Miller, died at her home, Woodlawn avenue, Saturday night at 11 o'clock, after an illness of paralysis of three years standing. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Bell and born at Uhrichsville, O., September 1, 1850. Mrs. Miller was a faithful member of the Main Street Lutheran church, and also the Dorcas Society of the same church. She is survived by the husband and two children by a former marriage—Mrs. Grace Parr of the Cherry Valley addition, and Isaac B. Riffey of Chattanooga, Tenn.

The funeral services will be held at the home Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment will be made in Cedar Hill cemetery.

Mrs. Nellie Pasco
The remains of Mrs. Nellie Pasco, who died at the home of her son, John Pasco, Atlanta, Ga., will arrive here tonight.

Mrs. Pasco, widow of a Congregational minister, who died some years ago, and was buried at Fairmont cemetery, Jacksonville, O., was formerly Nellie Guthrie, and in her youth lived near Jackson town. She leaves three sons: Martin of New Britain, Conn., Theodore of Farko, N. D., and John of Atlanta, Ga.; one daughter, Mrs. Booth of Atlanta, two sisters: Mrs. O. M. Scott of Marysville, and Mrs. Jennie Cherry, formerly of West Locust street, now residing in Alberta, Canada, and one brother, John Guthrie, Marysville, O.

Funeral services will be conducted at Fairmount church, Jacksonville, O., Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial in Fairmont cemetery.

Death of Infant
Charles Frederick, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ashbrook, died at the home of the parents, Ruger avenue, Sunday, December 30. Interment was made at Lancaster.

John Taylor Ford
John Taylor Ford, only son of Howard and Lulu Taylor Ford, was born August 29, 1915, and was called home by our Heavenly Father, December 22, 1917, aged 2 years 3 months and 23 days. His illness was so brief it is difficult to realize that he no longer lives among us. His sweet and smiling face will be missed, not only by the father and mother and little sister, whose hearts are filled with grief, and the adoring grandparents, all of whom are living, also the great-grandmother, but he will be missed by all for everybody loved him, and while he cannot return to us, yet after awhile we can go to him.

It was a tender hand that drew my boy away.

In Your Choice of a Piano

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE CONSIDERATION TO THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN MAKES:

Knabe, Vose and Sons, Shoninger, Sterling, Christman, Schaeffer, Regent, Behr Bros., Radle, Lakeside and Rudolf.

We can furnish a number of the above makes in players and in addition are agents for the Aeolian Pianola Piano.

CASH OR PAYMENT PLAN—LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED

THE MUNSON MUSIC CO.
31 ARCADE (Established 1851) E. H. FRAME, Mgr.

Out of earth's shadow into heaven's day;
It was a loving voice that called him home,
I catch its distant music, "Darling, come!"

I know he lives with angles now,
My boy,
He sees their radiant faces, feels their joy;
And heaven is dearer, nearer, and so fair,
Since this dear treasure of my heart is there.

And yet my arms are empty. Oh! to hold
His face again my bosom as of old,
To clasp him close and feel the tender bliss
Of his warm, nestling touch, and baby kiss.

Lord, help me if I sometimes wonder why,
The message came for him, and passed me by.
And marvel in my sad perplexity
How he can be content away from me!

Yet, dearest Lord, I will not long
Be repining,
My bleeding heart shall find its balm in Thine,
In the dark shadows I will feel for Thee,
And trust these, as my baby trusted me.
—Anonymous.
12-31-17

Card of Thanks.
We desire to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness and death of our dear boy, John Taylor Ford; also, for the beautiful floral offerings, and the Rev. H. B. Mellinger for his services. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ford.
12-31-17

Card of Thanks.
We wish to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks to all our friends and neighbors for their kindness during the illness and death of our dearly beloved mother, Mrs. Josephine Jones, and for the beautiful floral tributes. We especially thank Rev. D. A. Evans for his consoling words and Mr. James McGonagle for his careful attention and kindness—Her Sons and daughters. 12-31-17

The Sick
Harry Nutter, of 165 Hoover street, has recovered from a serious illness.

George Cullison a meat cutter at the Newark Provision Co., is ill at his home in Wing street.

George Haas, of State street, who underwent a serious operation at the Grant hospital in Columbus, is recovering slowly.

Mrs. Mary Lescalleet, of Buena Vista street, is recovering from a fall in which she sprained her ankle.

Mrs. Anna Martin of West Main street, is slightly improved after several weeks' illness.

Mrs. Smith of Barnesville, who is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Batch, is ill from heart trouble.

Greetings

To All Our Friends and Patrons

And best wishes that the year 1918 will be one of health, happiness and prosperity to you and yours.

YINGLING

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6 PARK PLACE

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You Can't Afford to Lose Your Eyesight!

You can buy almost anything with money. Lose your eyesight and nothing can restore it.

Protect Your Eyes Now!
Our Optician will be with us all this week. You can get Genuine Gold Filled Glasses correctly fitted at \$2.00 up. Come in now, don't delay, or it may be too late.

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SHOES
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CHICHESTER'S PILLS

For all ailments of the bowels and stomach. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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SORE THROAT
or Tonsillitis—gargle with warm, salt water then apply—
VICK'S VAPORUB

COUGHS WASTE ENERGY
Careful physicians always point out that every cough wears human strength and tears down the body's resistive powers. The reason

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is always best for coughs is that it peculiarly soothes the tender membranes while its rich, creamy food rebuilds the tissues to avert bronchitis and lung trouble.
No alcohol—just food.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

Don't take Quinine
and make your ears roar, your head hot and heavy and your stomach sick.

Take Morse's Laxa-Pirin
and get the benefit of ASPIRIN, CAFFEINE, GELSEMIUM, etc., in combination with pleasant laxatives.
Different from all other LAGRIPPE, COLD and HEADACHE remedies. A trial will convince.
For Sale At HALL'S DRUG STORE.

FOR Cold in Head AND CATARRH USE
Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff
25¢
HALL'S DRUG STORES OR SEXA PHARMACY
HALL'S DRUG STORES, 111 N. 4TH ST., CINCINNATI, O.

Have you ever enjoyed the sensation of really clean teeth?
You will have that pleasure constantly if you use Senreco, "a dentist's formula."
This discovery of a dental specialist not only FILLS CLEANS—but is particularly destructive to all disease germs in the mouth, especially the germ of Pyorrhea.
This germ exists in practically every human mouth; it causes soft, tender gums which bleed readily, and can in time result not only in loss of the teeth themselves, but its germs may spread through the entire system, producing serious bodily ailments.
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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
The tooth paste That really cleans

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These words appear in most specifications for electrical work, as well as for bricklaying, carpentry, painting, etc. If the spirit as well as the letter of this injunction is followed, a thoroughly pleasing as well as substantial job results.
To a responsible electrical contractor the words, "in a workmanlike manner" means not only mechanically and electrically correct—but good to look at as well.
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GREAT EVENTS OF THE YEAR IN BRIEF

Progress of the War of Civilization Against Germany.

AMERICA ENTERS CONFLICT

Czar of Russia Deposed and Radicals Seek Peace—Hindenburg Line Smashed by Allies and Teutons Invade Italy—Other Important Happenings of 1917.
Compiled by E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1.—Germans defeated Russians in Wallachia.
Jan. 2.—British transport Ivernia sunk in Mediterranean.
Jan. 3.—Premier Trepoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Prince Goltz.
Jan. 4.—British warship Cornwallis sunk by torpedo.
Jan. 14.—Japanese battleship Tsukuba destroyed by explosion; 133 killed.
Jan. 22.—President Wilson, addressing senate, gave world outline of terms on which he believed lasting peace could be concluded.
Jan. 23.—Destroyers fought two engagements in North Sea, the Germans losing several vessels and the English one.
Jan. 25.—Germans took mile of French trenches on Hill 304, Verdun region.
Feb. 1.—British cruiser Laureate sunk by mine; 350 lives lost.
Feb. 1.—French transport Admiral Maugon torpedoed.
Jan. 31.—Germans announced submarine blockade of all enemy countries, outlined conditions and revoked pledges on submarine warfare.
Feb. 3.—United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany; President Wilson dismissed Ambassador von Bernstorff and recalled Ambassador Gerard.
Feb. 4.—Germans agreed to release American prisoners by commerce raiders.
Feb. 4.—German submarine shelled and sank British provisional naval collier, and four other ships, including Richard Wallace, American.
Feb. 4.—Belgian relief steamer Lars Kruse sunk by German submarine; all but one crew lost.
Feb. 7.—Anchor liner California and other vessels sunk by German submarine; 41 lost on California.
Feb. 12.—President Wilson refused parley sought by Germany.
Feb. 12.—American Lynman M. Law destroyed by Austrian submarine.
Feb. 17.—British smashed German lines on both sides of Mesopotamia.
U. S. sent ultimatum to Germany for release of Yarrowdale prisoners.
Feb. 18.—German submarine sank Italian transport; 98 lives lost.
Feb. 22.—Germans freed the Yarrowdale prisoners.
Feb. 25.—German submarine sunk Cunard liner Laconia off Irish coast; 12 lost, including Mrs. A. H. Hoy and daughter of Chicago, and one American member of crew.
British and German destroyers fought in English Channel.
President Wilson asked congress to grant him powers to protect American shipping.
Feb. 25.—U. S. government revealed German plot to join with Mexico and Japan in making war on United States.
British occupied Gommecourt and other villages in Aisne region.
French destroyer Cassini torpedoed; 105 lives lost.
March 2.—Germans announced all vessels would be sunk hereafter without warning.
March 4.—Austrian attack east of Gorizia repulsed with great losses.
March 9.—President Wilson ordered the arming of U. S. merchant vessels.
March 11.—Bagdad captured by British.
March 12.—Revolution began in Petrograd.
March 13.—China severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
March 14.—Germans in great retreat along Somme front.
March 15.—Czar Nicholas abdicated Russian throne for himself and his son.
March 16.—British took Bapaume and French took Roye.
March 17.—British took Bapaume and French took Roye.
March 18.—American freighters Vigilantia, City of Memphis and Illinois, sunk by German submarine; 22 perished.
March 19.—British advanced 10 miles on 70-mile front and took Peronne, Chaules and Noye.
March 19.—Germans made new fierce drive at Verdun, but were repulsed with enormous losses.
March 20.—New French cabinet.
March 21.—British took forty more towns in France.
March 22.—French occupied Polesbray and Le Feuille, south of Concy forest.
March 23.—New Russian government installed.
April 1.—British captured Savy, Vendes, Epney and Peltiere.
French reached outskirts of Vauxaillon and LaFaux.
April 2.—British captured Savy, Vendes, Epney and Peltiere.
April 2.—President Wilson, addressing special session of congress, asked formal resolution that state of war was in existence between the United States and Germany, and called for cooperation with entente allies to defeat German autocracy.
April 4.—Senate passed resolution declaring state of war between U. S. and Germany, by a vote of 82 to 6.
April 6.—House passed war resolution by vote of 323 to 55; President Wilson signed it and issued a proclamation to world and ordered navy mobilized at once. All German vessels in American waters were seized and many supposed German plotters were arrested.
April 7.—German cruiser Cormoran, interned at Guam, blown up by crew.
April 8.—Cuba and Panama declared state of war with Germany.
April 9.—Austria broke off diplomatic relations with U. S.
April 9.—British advanced two to three miles on twelve mile front near Arras, smashing German line and taking Vimy ridge and many towns.
April 10.—Brazil severed relations with Germany; Argentina declared it supported the position of the United States; Chile decided to remain neutral.
April 11.—Czechoslovakia declared it supported the position of the United States; Uruguay proclaimed its neutrality.
April 11.—British naval men met in first allied council with U. S. officials in Washington.
April 12.—Germans severed relations with U. S.
April 12.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
British and French made further big advance.
April 14.—House passed \$7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization bill without dissenting vote.
April 15.—British patrols entered suburbs of Lens.
Germans routed at Lagnicourt with terrible losses.
British transport Arcadian torpedoed; 22 lost.
British transport Cameronia sunk; 146 lost.
April 16.—President Wilson issued proclamation warning against the commission of treasonable acts.
Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 for German war fund.
French opened great offensive on 25-mile front between Soissons and Reims, killing 10,000 prisoners.
April 17.—Senate unanimously passed \$1,000,000,000 bond issue bill.
Germans sank two British hospital ships and with wounded British and German sailors.
April 19.—American liner Mongolia sank in Mediterranean in Irish sea.

Nicaragua indomitable course of United States.
April 20.—Russian council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates declared against separate peace.
Two German destroyers sunk off Dover.
April 21.—British war commission arrived in United States.
Turkey severed relations with United States.
April 24.—French war commission arrived in United States.
British made further advances in Arras sector in face of desperate opposition by Germans.
Germans destroyed bombardier Dunkirk but were driven off.
American tanker Vacuum sunk by submarine; naval lieutenant and 51 gunners lost.
April 27.—British occupied Arleux and half of DDP.
April 27.—Congress passed army bills with selective conscription features.
Guatemala severed relations with Germany.
April 28.—General Petain made chief of French staff.
April 28.—Chilean minister to Germany demanded his passport.
May 4.—French captured Craonne.
House passed capture bill with modified press censorship clause.
British transport Transylvania torpedoed; 415 lives lost.
May 5.—French made big advance on four mile front southwest of Laon.
May 6.—Bolivia severed relations with Germany.
May 7.—Coalition government of provisional government and soldiers' and workmen's delegates formed in Russia.
May 10.—Reported destruction of 13 German submarines in one week.
Chicago board of trade stopped trading in May wheat.
May 12.—British again hit the Hindenburg line, establishing themselves near Arras.
May 14.—Senate passed espionage bills without prohibition and press censorship clauses.
Italians attacked along the whole Isonzo front, gaining ground north of Gorizia.
May 15.—Chancellor Michaelis before the Reichstag refused to discuss Germany's peace aims.
Trading in wheat futures stopped in six middle west exchanges.
Italians made big gains on Julian front, taking Monte Cucco and Monte Vodice.
May 17.—Senate passed war tax bill carrying \$1,700,000,000.
Secretary Lansing refused passports for American delegates to Stockholm socialist peace conference.
American ship carrying supplies to Switzerland sunk by torpedo.
Premier Tisza and entire Hungarian cabinet resigned.
May 24.—Italians broke through Austrian front from Castiglione to Gulf of Trieste, taking 9,000.
May 25.—First American field service corps went to front in France.
Germans made air raid on southeastern England, killing 76 and injuring 174.
May 27.—Italians again broke through Austrian lines.
May 29.—War department issued call for 100,000 volunteers for regular army.
London reported sinking of hospital ship and armed cruiser by submarine.
Brazil chamber of deputies authorized revocation of neutrality decree.
June 2.—Senate passed first of administration's food bills.
Fourteen German and Hindoo plotters indicted by federal grand jury at Chicago.
U. S. railroad commission to Russia arrived at Vladivostok.
June 3.—American commission to Russia headed by Root, reached Russian port.
French repulsed five great attacks south of Laon.
June 4.—Brusseloff made commander in chief of Russian armies.
June 5.—More than ten million young Americans registered for the National army.
German aviators raided naval base in the Medway near London, but were driven off, losing eight machines and staff arrived.
British made big advance on north bank of the Scarpe.
American liner sank German submarine after long fight.
June 7.—British began great offensive in Belgium, blowing up Messines ridge and advancing 5 miles on 9-mile front, straightening out big salient.
June 8.—General Pershing and staff arrived in England.
Germany broke off relations with Haiti.
June 10.—General Pershing's staff arrived in France.
June 12.—King Constantine of Greece, forced by the allies, abdicated in favor of Prince Alexander, his second son.
American steamship Petrolite reported sunk by submarine.
June 13.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 97 and wounding 437.
Army and navy deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$3,000,000,000 passed by congress.
June 14.—British made big advance east and south of Messines.
June 15.—Liberty loan heavily over-subscribed when books closed.
June 20.—President Wilson issued call for 100,000 volunteers for regular army.
June 22.—French repulsed violent attacks of Germans on the Chemin des Dames.
June 23.—House passed food control bill with "bone dry" amendment.
June 25.—President Wilson appointed an advisory council composed of the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce and the food administrator.
June 26.—American coal barons agreed to fixing of prices.
First contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.
June 27.—Second contingent of Pershing's army landed in France.
New Greek cabinet headed by Venizelos took oath of office.
June 28.—Brazil revoked its decree of neutrality in war between entente allies and Germany.
June 29.—Greece broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Galicia, and Turkish strongholds in the Balkans.
July 1.—Russians captured Konchuk, Galicia, and Turkish strongholds in the Balkans.
July 3.—French repulsed great German attack near Reims.
July 7.—Russians successfully attacked in Pinsk sector.
Germans made air raid on London, killing 37 and losing 37 machines.
President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food, fuel, steel and munitions to Germany except those products for non-combatants in exchange for coal.
July 8.—New Austrian cabinet resigned.
President Wilson called entire National Guard and its reserve into the federal service.
British battleship Vanguard destroyed by interior explosion; 80 lost.
July 10.—Russian broke Teuton line east of Lemberg and took Halicz.
July 11.—President Wilson called on American business and producers to forego unusual profits in selling to the nation and the public.
July 12.—Russian advance checked west of Bobrodokany.
July 14.—Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg resigned and Dr. G. E. Michaelis succeeded him.
House passed \$40,000,000 aviation bill.
July 17.—French took German trenches near Marbocourt.
Three members of Russian cabinet resigned; riots in Petrograd suppressed.
Strike-up in British coal mines.
July 19.—Great German attack between Craonne and Hurberville partly successful.
Chancellor Michaelis declared himself for the submarine warfare.
In Vilna region Germans drove back Russian troops.
July 20.—Draft for American National army held.
Premier Lyoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Kerensky.
July 21.—Senate passed food control and aviation bills.
Russian troops in disorderly retreat, burning villages.
July 22.—German aviators raided England, killing 11 in coast towns, but being driven away from London.
Stam declared state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.
July 23.—Government of national safety created in Russia and Kerensky given absolute powers.
July 25.—Mutinous division of Korniloff's Russian army reported blown to pieces with its own artillery.
Russians and Rumanians in South Carpathians broke Teuton line.

National Guard of 19 states and District of Columbia mobilized.
July 25.—Germans yielded to Argentine demands concerning submarine warfare.
Landing of more American troops in France announced.
War industries board, F. N. Scott chairman, created.
July 30.—Germans penetrated Russian territory east of Zbrocz, but Russian resistance stiffened.
Henry Chapman Gilbert, Washington, nominated accepted for National army.
British cruiser Adriatic torpedoed; 33 killed.
July 31.—Anglo-French forces opened great offensive in Flanders on 29 mile front taking 11 villages and 5,000 prisoners.
Aug. 1.—British and French gained further ground in Ypres sector, British recaptured St. Julien and part of Westhoek.
Aug. 2.—German counter-attacks in Flanders repulsed.
Korniloff succeeded Brusiloff as commander in chief of Russian armies.
Aug. 2.—Austrians captured Cernowitz and Kimpolung.
British re-took St. Julien, Flanders.
Serious draft riots in central Ohio.
Aug. 4.—Shipping board commandeered about 675 ships under construction.
Aug. 5.—President Wilson drafted entire National Guard into federal service.
Germans made violent attack on British in Holbeke.
Aug. 6.—Chancellor Michaelis made many changes in imperial and Prussian ministries.
Premier Kerensky completed a coalition cabinet.
Aug. 8.—Rumanian forces opened new offensive north of Fokhani, capturing Food control bill sent to President Wilson.
Canadian conscription bill passed.
Aug. 9.—Teutons forced crossing of Suichitz river in Fokhani region.
Aug. 10.—British drove Germans back two miles in Flanders and French advanced east and north of Biachecho.
Aug. 11.—Arthur Henderson resigned as labor member of British war cabinet, being accused of doing deals concerning Stockholm conference.
Herbert Hoover made American food administrator.
Aug. 12.—German airplanes raided England, killing 22.
Aug. 13.—Germans declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.
Peace proposals by the pope made public.
Aug. 15.—Canadian troops captured Hill 70, dominating Lens and the Loos salient, and entered Lens.
U. S. government's plan to control flour and wheat put in operation.
Aug. 16.—British and French made big gains in Flanders, pushing Langemark and other villages.
Von Mackensen drove Russians across the Sereth river.
Aug. 18.—French made great airplane raid on German positions in Belgium and Germany.
Italians began new offensive in the Isonzo region.
Aug. 19.—British line advanced 600 yards in Langemark, mainly with tanks.
Many I. W. W. leaders arrested by U. S. federal agents.
Aug. 20.—French drove back Germans in Verdun sector on 11 mile front, taking Avocourt wood, Le Mort Homme summit, Corbeux wood and the Loos salient.
Aug. 21.—British forced their way further into the defenses of Lens.
French made further advances in Verdun sector.
Aug. 22.—Germans opened offensive in Riga region.
British took important positions along Ypres-Menin road.
Germans made air raids on English coast, killing 10.
Aug. 23.—Dr. H. A. Garfield made food administrator of U. S.
Aug. 24.—British pushed back on Ypres-Menin road.
French took Hill 304, Verdun, by storm.
Aug. 24.—British captured Monte Santo, northeast of Gorizia.
Aug. 25.—President Wilson rejected the pope's peace proposal as impossible while German autocracy exists.
Aug. 30.—U. S. wheat committee fixed basic price for 1917 crop at 80¢.
Germans made air raid on port of Riga.
Sept. 1.—British destroyers destroyed German armed trawler off of Ypres.
Sept. 3.—Russians abandoned Riga.
German airplanes raided Chatham, England, killing 10.
Sept. 4.—Italians captured Monte San Gabriele.
German submarine shelled Scarborough and airplanes bombed London.
Sept. 5.—American National army began movement to cantonments.
Federal agents raided I. W. W. quarters throughout country.
American merchantmen under convoy attacked by U-boats; two steamships and one submarine sunk.
Sept. 6.—House passed war credits bill authorizing \$1,538,460,000 in bonds and certificates.
Sept. 7.—Atlantic transport lines Minnesota torpedoed; 50 dead.
German aviators bombed American hospital camp, killing five.
Sept. 8.—Secretary Lansing exposed violations of neutrality by Swedish merchantmen in Argentina and Colombia, in transmitting German cablegrams advising sinking of Argentine vessels.
Sept. 9.—Korniloff, commander in chief of Russian armies, headed military counter-revolution and was dismissed by Kerensky.
Sept. 10.—Senate passed war revenue bill.
Paul Painleve became French premier.
Sept. 12.—Count Loxburg, German minister to Argentina, given his passport; and German riots in Buenos Aires.
Kerensky made commander in chief of Russian armies.
Sept. 13.—Korniloff's revolt collapsed.
Secretary Lansing exposed unneutral action of former Swedish charge in Mexico City.
Sept. 14.—Italians drove Austrians from Monte San Gabriele summit.
Sept. 15.—Senate passed bill for \$11,538,460,000 bond issues.
British naval aircraft destroyed one German destroyer and some trawlers near Ostend.
Sept. 16.—Premier Kerensky proclaimed Russia a republic.
Sept. 17.—Lotta Rica broke off relations with Germany.
Sept. 18.—Russia began reorganization of army, sending soldiers' committee.
House passed \$7,140,000,000 deficiency war supply bill.
Sept. 20.—British began great offensive east of Ypres.
Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing published message of Voltaire to Berlin, expressing leave to spend \$50,000 "to influence congress."
Sept. 22.—Lotta Rica severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Germany and Austria replied favorably to pope's peace postulate.
Sept. 23.—Secretary Lansing revealed details of German's plotting before U. S. entered the war.
Sept. 25.—Secretary Lansing disclosed German scheme to place German agents in Bucharest, Legation explosives and disease germs after U. S. had taken Ireland.
Sept. 26.—German airplanes raided England, killing 20.
War industries board and producers cut steel prices in half.
Germans lost heavily in attacks near Verdun.
Sept. 28.—Germans made two more air raids on England.
U. S. senate passed \$3,000,000,000 war deficiency bill.
Sept. 29.—British took strong positions from Germans east and north east of Ypres.
Germany offered to evacuate Belgium under certain conditions.
Sept. 30.—German minister to Russia, sentenced for life for high treason.
Sept. 31.—Many I. W. W. leaders indicted for seditious conspiracy.
Sept. 22.—British captured Ramadid, Mesopotamia, and its large garrisons.
German airplanes raided London.
British airplanes bombed Zebrugga.
Sept. 30.—Two more air raids made on London.
Fuel Administrator Garfield set limits for retail prices of coal.
Oct. 1.—Heavy rain of Germans repulsed by French and British, and of Austrians by Italians.
Four waves of German airplanes raided London and coast towns.
Second Liberty loan campaign started.
Premier Lyoff of Russia resigned and was succeeded by Kerensky.
Oct. 2.—British retook six desperate German attacks in Flanders.
British cruiser Dracina torpedoed; 19 killed.
Oct. 3.—President Wilson signed the war tax bill.
Oct. 4.—British won great battle east of Ypres.
(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2.)

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Begin the New Year right by starting a savings account with the United States Government. Any mail carrier can supply you with one or more 25 cent Thrift Stamps or as many of the \$5 War Savings Stamps as you want. The \$5 Stamps may now be bought for \$4.12 each. They are non-taxable and redeemable at the holder's pleasure though of course the government wants you to hold them till maturity, if you will.
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GREAT EVENTS
(Continued from page 7.)
Oct. 1.—Austria broke on relations with Germany.
Congress completed its war program.
Oct. 1.—Uruguay severed relations with Germany.
Oct. 15.—British gained half mile on six mile front in Flanders.
Oct. 15.—Germans captured part of Island of Oesel in Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 14.—President Wilson created war board to stop trading with the enemy and took other steps to curb enemy activities.
Oct. 14.—Germans made another big gain in Alsace sector.
Oct. 14.—Russian and two German torpedo boats sunk in battle near Oesel.
Oct. 15.—Destruction of French steamer Medeo by submarine announced; 250 lives lost.
Oct. 17.—Two German raiders sank two British destroyers and 12 Scandinavian merchantmen they were convoying in the North sea.
Oct. 17.—Germans in full possession of Island of Oesel.
Oct. 18.—American transport Antilles torpedoed; lost.
Oct. 18.—Germans captured Moon Island from Russians.
Oct. 19.—Germans made air raid on London, killing 34.
Oct. 20.—Four Zepplins destroyed by the French.
Oct. 23.—French broke through German lines north of the Aisne, inflicting heavy losses and taking 8,000 prisoners.
Oct. 23.—American troops went into first line trenches and fired first shot at Germans.
Oct. 24.—Austrians and Germans began offensive along Isonzo front.
Oct. 24.—French made another big gain in Alsace sector.
Oct. 24.—Austro-German attack drove Italians back to frontier on the Julian line forcing abandonment of Bainsizza plateau; 30,000 Italians captured.
Oct. 25.—British and French made big attack east of Ypres.
Oct. 25.—Brazil declared state of war with Germany.
Oct. 25.—Italians in general retreat; 100,000 captured; Teutons advanced beyond Civitavecchia.
Oct. 30.—Austro-Germans took Udine and broke through Carnic Alps into Venetia.
Oct. 30.—Germans took Trieste.
Oct. 31.—Germans took Udine.
Count George von Hertling made German imperial chancellor, Michaelis having resigned.
Oct. 31.—Berlin reported 130,000 Italians and more than 1,000 guns captured.
Oct. 31.—American transport Finland struck by torpedo; eight men killed.
Nov. 1.—Italians re-formed behind the Tiber.
Nov. 1.—British announced capture of Beersheba, Palestine.
Nov. 1.—Crown prince withdrew from the Chemin des Dames to the Aisne river.
Nov. 1.—One German cruiser and ten armed trawlers sunk by British in the Cattegat.
Nov. 1.—Japanese and Japanese troops on open door in China and co-operation in the war.
Nov. 1.—Germans raided salient held by Americans, killing three, wounding 5 and taking 13 prisoners.
Nov. 5.—American patrol boat Alcedo sunk by German submarine.
Nov. 6.—Italians retreated from Tagliamento line.
Nov. 6.—British captured Passchendaele and advanced 800 yards beyond.
Nov. 7.—Italians fell back to Livorno river, Germans following.
Nov. 7.—American commission to Paris conference, headed by Col. House, reached England.
Nov. 7.—British in Palestine captured Gaza.
Nov. 8.—Russian maximalists under Lenin seized government and planned for immediate peace; Kerensky fled from Petrograd.
Nov. 9.—British, France and Italy created international war committee; Gen. Diaz made first commander of Italian armies.
Nov. 10.—Russian rebel government made Lenin premier.
Nov. 11.—Germans reached Piave river in Italy.
Nov. 11.—Italians repulsed Teutons near Asiago.
Nov. 11.—British troops attacked maximalists in Petrograd.
Nov. 11.—Italians held Teutons on Piave river.
Nov. 12.—Kerensky and the Cossacks badly defeated.
Nov. 15.—Georges Clemenceau became premier of France.
Nov. 15.—Italians inundated big section about the lower Piave to save Venice.
Nov. 15.—British seized the government of Finland.
Nov. 17.—Bolsheviks won in Moscow.
Nov. 17.—British high command routed German troops in Belgium.
Nov. 17.—British occupied Jaffa, Palestine.
Nov. 17.—Teutons who crossed Piave at Zenson annihilated.
Nov. 18.—Bolsheviks generally victorious in Russia; Civil war halted by lack of food.
Nov. 19.—Teutons concentrating big gun fire on north of Italian line.
Nov. 19.—British issued proclamation putting severe restrictions on enemy aliens in United States.
Nov. 19.—Daniel Willard made head of U. S. war industries board.
Nov. 19.—American destroyer Chauncey sunk in collision; 21 lost.
Nov. 20.—Two American soldiers killed and five wounded in artillery combat.
Nov. 21.—British smashed through the Hindenburg line; German proclamation putting severe restrictions on enemy aliens in United States.
Nov. 21.—Furious fighting near Cambrai.
Nov. 21.—Italians meeting great massed attack between Piave and Brenta rivers.
Nov. 21.—Polish government in Russia proposed general armistice.
Nov. 22.—The Ukraine declared separation from Russia.
Nov. 22.—The British took Bourlon wood, near Cambrai.
Nov. 22.—The Caucasus declared its independence.
Nov. 22.—British and French armies reached Italian front.
Nov. 27.—Superior war council of 11 formed for United States.
Nov. 27.—British took part of Fontaine near Cambrai.
Nov. 28.—Italians repulsed fierce Teuton attacks.
Nov. 28.—Coalition ministry formed in Russia.
Nov. 28.—Germans assaulted to bolshevik plan for armistice.
Nov. 28.—All imports assumed control over all government.
Nov. 28.—Three Scandinavian kings agreed in maintain neutrality.
Nov. 28.—Interallied war conference opened in Paris.
Nov. 28.—Austria agreed to Russian armistice plan.
Nov. 30.—Government announced safe arrival in France of large numbers of National Guards.
Nov. 30.—Germans pierced British lines south of Cambrai.
Nov. 30.—British regained most of ground lost near Cambrai, and nine German attacks were repulsed with great losses.
Dec. 2.—British withdrew from Masnières on Cambrai front.
Dec. 3.—British repulsed furious attacks near Cambrai.
Dec. 3.—United States congress met for second war session.
Dec. 3.—England reported East Africa completely won.
Dec. 3.—Russian deputation began armistice negotiations with Germans. Armistice announced on many sections of Russian front.
Dec. 4.—President Wilson, in his annual message, declared peace would not be made with present rulers of Germany, that America would fight to last gun, and asked declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 4.—Establishment of Tartar republic in Crimea announced.
Dec. 4.—Austria torpedoed; 80 passengers and the crew lost.
Dec. 5.—Germans rejected Russians' first demands in armistice negotiations.
Dec. 5.—Italians lost some positions on Asiago plateau.
Dec. 5.—British aviators raided Swelbrucken and Korbuck.
Dec. 5.—British withdrew from Bourlon wood salient near Cambrai.
Dec. 5.—Italians driven back on Asiago plateau.
Dec. 5.—Armistice for ten days declared on Russian front.
Dec. 5.—German air raiders killed seven in England.
Dec. 5.—U. S. destroyer Jacob Jones torpedoed; 80 men lost.
Dec. 7.—United States congress declared war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 7.—Roumania accepted armistice with the enemy.
Dec. 7.—Great Italian air fleet made successful attack on Austro-Germans.
Dec. 7.—Bulgaria severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
Dec. 7.—Kaledines and Korniloff leading revolt of Cossacks against Lenin government.
Dec. 10.—British captured Jerusalem.
Dec. 10.—Japanese troops landed in Vladivostok.
Dec. 11.—Russian constituent assembly met.
Dec. 12.—Germans made great attack east of Bullecourt, gaining slightly.
Dec. 12.—Constitutional inquiry into U. S. war preparations started.
Dec. 12.—British destroyed four trawlers and

DOMESTIC
Jan. 17.—Danish West Indies passed under sovereignty of United States.
Jan. 22.—Supreme court of Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota held constitutional by U. S. Supreme court.
Jan. 23.—Women of North Dakota granted limited suffrage.
Jan. 23.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of literacy test.
Jan. 23.—House passed immigration bill over president's veto.
Feb. 2.—Indiana and Alaska prohibition bills passed and governors of Oregon and Tennessee signed "dry" bills.
Feb. 6.—Senate passed immigration bill over president's veto.
Feb. 8.—Utah's prohibition bill signed by governor.
Feb. 14.—Ohio senate passed woman suffrage bill.
Feb. 15.—Washington's "bone dry" bill signed by Gov. Lister.
Feb. 15.—Senate passed drastic espionage bill.
Feb. 15.—South Dakota prohibition bill passed.
Feb. 21.—House passed senate measure prohibiting importation of liquor into prohibition states.
Feb. 21.—Prohibition bill for Kansas passed.
Feb. 21.—House passed senate bill making city of Washington dry.
Feb. 21.—Senate passed administration revenue bill to raise \$50,000,000.
Feb. 21.—Senate passed \$317,000,000 navy bill.
March 4.—Sixty-fourth congress expired.
March 4.—President Wilson presented passage of ship arming bill and much other important legislation.
March 4.—Woodrow Wilson took oath of office in private.
March 5.—Wilson and Marshall inaugurated.
March 6.—Federal grand jury at New York indicted 153 eastern fuel dealers for criminal conspiracy to raise coal prices.
March 6.—President Wilson called extra session of congress for April 16.
March 21.—President Wilson advanced date for extra session of congress to April 2.
April 2.—Congress met in special session amid great patriotic enthusiasm.
April 2.—Supreme court upheld woman's minimum wage law of Oregon, and declared illegal price fixing restrictions means "unlawful" for public use of patented articles.
April 17.—Rhode Island legislature extended prohibition to women.
April 17.—Serious revolt in Joliet, Ill., penitentiary quelled by military.
April 17.—House passed rivers and harbors bill appropriating \$2,000,000.
April 17.—Senate passed daylight saving bill.
April 17.—Race riot in East St. Louis in which more than 30 negroes and two white men were killed and heavy property loss caused.
April 17.—Senate passed rivers and harbors bill.
April 17.—Senate passed Shepard resolution for national prohibition amendment to the constitution.
April 22.—Soldiers of Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry (colored) started race riot at Houston, Texas, killing 16 whites.
April 22.—Gov. J. B. Ferguson of Texas found guilty of accepting illegal profits and impeached.
April 22.—Hyman elected mayor of New York; Socialists there and in Chicago overwhelmingly defeated; woman suffrage won in New York state.
April 22.—Ten policemen and a woman killed by bomb in Milwaukee.
April 22.—House of representatives adopted Webb resolution for prohibition constitutional amendment.
FOREIGN
Jan. 21.—President Gonzalez of Costa Rica deposed by military and citizens.
March 4.—Chinese premier resigned because President Li Yuan-Hung refused to bring back the emperor.
March 8.—American marines were landed at Santiago de Cuba and restored order.
March 10.—Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated.
March 22.—Republican government for Russia installed.
June 11.—Irish Sinn Fein rebel prisoners released.
June 20.—Hsuan Tung, Manchu emperor, announced his succession to the throne of China.
July 2.—Civil war broke out in China.
July 10.—Manchu restoration in China collapsed.
July 12.—Chang Hsun's army surrendered behind the Great Wall.
July 15.—Convention to draft home rule constitution for Ireland met in London.
Oct. 18.—Prince Ahmed Fuad made sultan of Egypt.
Dec. 9.—Revolution in Portugal; Sidonio Paes made provisional president.
Dec. 17.—Union government under Borden victorious in Canada election.
MEXICO
Jan. 2.—U. S. Mexico parleys ended, Carranza refused to sign protocol.
Jan. 2.—Torreón captured by Carranza forces.
Jan. 4.—Villa defeated in big battle at Jimenez.
Jan. 15.—Mexican-American joint commission formally dissolved.
Jan. 15.—U. S. department ordered more than 2,000 militia from border.
Jan. 21.—President Wilson ordered withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.
Jan. 21.—Gen. Pershing marched out of Mexico.
March 11.—Carranza elected president of Mexico.
April 22.—Villa's main army defeated by Carranza forces at Babilcoba.
Nov. 1.—Villa troops captured Ojinaga after hard fight.
SPORTING
April 11.—Baseball season opened.
April 23.—Benny Leonard won world's championship lightweight title from Freddie Welsh in New York.
June 3.—University of Chicago won western intercollegiate football championship.
June 16.—Earl Cooper in a Stutz won the Chicago auto derby.
July 14.—Francis Ouimet won western amateur golf championship at Midolthian.
Aug. 16.—H. Larson, Vaquero, won Grand American Handicap at Chicago.
Oct. 1.—Mrs. F. C. Letts, Chicago, won women's western golf championship.
Sept. 15.—Jim Barnes won western open golf championship at Chicago.
Sept. 17.—Chicago White Sox won American league pennant.
Sept. 24.—New York Giants won National league pennant.
Oct. 15.—Chicago White Sox won world's championship from New York Giants.
DISASTERS
Jan. 5.—Earthquake in Formosa killed 300.
Jan. 11.—Tremendous explosion wrecked Canadian Car & Foundry Co. plant at Kingston, N. Y.
Jan. 12.—Du Pont Powder Co. plant at Haskell, N. J. destroyed by explosion.
Jan. 16.—Colony explosion in Fushun, Manchuria, killed 70.
Jan. 22.—Two million five hundred thousand dollar fire in business district of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb. 2.—Explosion and fire in Chicago tenement killed 5.
Feb. 3.—Thirty killed, 24 hurt in ship explosion at Archangel.
Feb. 4.—Four million dollar fire in

works of Union Switch company near Pittsburgh.
Feb. 12.—Great conflagration in the Piraeus, Greece; heavy loss of life.
Feb. 13.—British transport Mendi sunk in collision; 622 South African laborers lost.
March 11.—Tornado in east central Indiana killed more than 100.
March 23.—Thirty-eight persons killed and 200 injured when tornado wrecked suburbs and part of city of New Albany, Ind.
April 10.—Explosions in ammunition plant of Russia near Chester, Pa., killed 12.
April 27.—Explosion in Hastings mine near Ludlow, Colo., killed 119 men.
May 2.—Great fire in Atlanta, Ga.; loss \$3,500,000.
May 25.—Thirty lives lost and great damage done by storm in Kansas.
May 25.—Tornadoes in central Illinois killed about 150 and did millions of dollars' worth of damage.
May 29.—Tornadoes in southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas killed many persons.
June 7.—San Salvador, capital of Salvador, and a number of surrounding towns destroyed by volcanic eruption, earthquake and fire.
June 9.—More than 150 men perished in blasting mine at Butte, Mont.
June 30.—Water tank fell on whaleback Christopher Columbus at Milwaukee, killing 13 and hurting many.
July 1.—Niagara Gorge trolley car plunged into rapids; 23 killed.
July 25.—Mine explosion at New Waterford, Cape Breton, killed 62.
Aug. 4.—Mine explosion at Clay, Ky., killed 21.
Aug. 10.—British steamer City of Athens, carrying missionaries to Africa, sunk by floating mine; 19 lost.
Aug. 13.—Eighteen killed in trolley car collision near North Branford, Conn.
Aug. 18.—Large part of Saloniki, Greece, destroyed by fire.
Oct. 2.—Typhoon and flood at Tokio; many killed.
Oct. 9.—Million dollar fire in Guayaquil, Ecuador.
Oct. 28.—Great floods in Natal, South Africa, thousands drowned.
Oct. 30.—Million dollar fire on B. & O. docks at Baltimore; seven persons killed.
Dec. 6.—Explosion of French ammunition ship in Halifax harbor, killing 1,000 and wrecked much of the city and suburbs.
Dec. 17.—American submarine F-1 sunk in collision; 19 lost.
NECROLOGY
Jan. 10.—William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) died.
Jan. 11.—Sebastian Schlessinger, composer at New York.
Jan. 11.—Wayne MacVeagh, former U. S. attorney general, at Washington.
Jan. 16.—Admiral George Dewey at Washington.
Jan. 16.—Philip Boileau, painter, in New York.
Jan. 20.—William de Morgan, novelist.
Jan. 27.—Cardinal Diomedeo Falconio at Paris.
Feb. 10.—Al Hayman, theatrical producer.
Feb. 11.—Duke of Norfolk in London.
Feb. 13.—Carolus Duran, painter, at Paris.
Feb. 13.—Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston at San Antonio, Tex.
March 4.—A. B. Wenzel, painter, at Englewood, N. J.
March 6.—Manuel de Arriaga, former president of Portugal.
March 8.—Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, at Charleston.
March 11.—Congressman Cyrus Suloway of New Hampshire.
March 12.—Walter Clark, American landscape painter, in New York.
April 2.—Gen. Lloyd Birce, diplomat and editor.
April 8.—Richard Olney, former secretary of state, at Boston.
April 10.—Congressman Henry T. Heigsen of North Dakota, at Washington.
April 13.—Gen. von Bissing, German governor general of Belgium.
April 20.—Dave Montgomery, actor, in Chicago.
April 21.—W. H. Parry, member federal trade commission, in Washington.
April 26.—Baron Hengelmüller von Hengeler, former Austrian ambassador to U. S.
May 10.—Joseph Benson Forsker, former U. S. senator, at Bismarck.
May 14.—Joseph H. Choate, lawyer and diplomat, at New York.
May 15.—Bela L. Pratt, sculptor, at Boston.
May 19.—Belva Lockwood, pioneer suffragist, in Washington.
May 20.—D. C. Constock, congressman from Indiana.
May 22.—Harry Lane, U. S. senator from Oregon.
May 23.—W. H. Miller, former U. S. attorney general, at Indianapolis.
May 24.—John C. Black, veteran banker of Chicago.
June 3.—Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, philanthropist and temperance worker, at Park Hill.
June 10.—Louis Gathmann, inventor, at Washington.
June 12.—D. W. Potter, evangelist, at Chicago.
June 12.—Mme. Teresa Careno, pianist, in New York.
June 16.—Rev. J. A. McFall, Catholic bishop of Trenton, N. J.
June 17.—Kudson C. Clements, interstate commerce commissioner, at Washington.
June 20.—Dagby Bell, American comedian.
June 27.—Oliver Hazard Payne, financier, in New York.
June 30.—William Winter, veteran dramatic critic, at New Brighton, N. Y.
July 1.—William H. Moody, former associate justice of Supreme court.
July 2.—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, British actor, in London.
July 10.—Col. B. B. Herbert, editor National Printer-Journalist, of Chicago.
July 15.—Federal Judge F. M. Wright at Urbana, Ill.
July 16.—Bo Sweeney, assistant secretary of the interior.
July 18.—Archibald McLellan, Christian Science editor, at Brookline, Mass.
July 20.—Prof. J. B. Carter, director of the American Academy of Rome.
July 24.—Manton Marble, American publisher, at New York.
July 30.—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, owner Los Angeles Times.
Aug. 1.—Jere J. Cohan, veteran actor, at Monroeville.
Aug. 1.—Dr. Simeon Gilbert, veteran church journal editor, in Chicago.
Aug. 4.—Reinhold Kirchner, portrait painter, in New York.
Aug. 8.—Rev. Nicholas Matz, Catholic bishop of Asheville, N. C.
Aug. 20.—Earl Grey, former governor general of Canada.
Mr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome.
Sept. 12.—Queen Eleanor of Bulgaria.
Sept. 13.—Henry E. Legler, public librarian of Chicago.
Sept. 15.—Henry B. Brown, president of Valparaiso university.
William F. Stone, collector of the port of Baltimore.
Oct. 9.—Hussein Kemal, sultan of Egypt.
Oct. 15.—Don M. Dickinson, former postmaster general, at Detroit.
Oct. 20.—Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, noted London preacher.
Oct. 21.—U. S. Senator Paul O. Hastings of Wisconsin.
Oct. 22.—Robert Fitzsimmons, former heavyweight champion, at Chicago.
Oct. 22.—Carroll Beckwith, painter, in New York.
Oct. 23.—Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein in London.
Oct. 23.—Congressman Charles Martin of Chicago.
Oct. 30.—Dr. E. B. Andrews, educator, at Interlaken, Switzer.
"Private" John Allen, former congressman from Mississippi.
Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, former congressman from Ohio.
Nov. 3.—Rear Admiral Rodgers, U. S. N. retired.
Nov. 3.—W. H. Kendall, English actor.
Nov. 11.—Alivokiani, former queen of Hawaii, at Honolulu.
Nov. 11.—John W. Foster, former secretary of state, in Washington.
Nov. 11.—Auguste Rodin, French sculptor.
Nov. 18.—Gen. Sir Stanley Maude, commander of British army in Mesopotamia.
Nov. 30.—W. E. Chandler, former secretary of the navy.
Dec. 5.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of U. S. bureau of animal industry.
Dec. 15.—Dr. A. T. Still, founder of osteopathy.
Dec. 16.—Henry Clay Barnabee, veteran comic opera star.
Frank Gosh, former wrestling champion of world.

8:30 a. m.

Regen & Company

8:30 a. m.

"THE STORE OF INDIVIDUALITY"

ANNUAL

STOCK-TAKING SALE

The Greatest Sale of The Year

Wednesday, Jan. 2nd

AT 8:30 BEGINS the great sale-event of the year. The sale that thousands of women eagerly await, knowing that it never fails to be the greatest money-saving opportunity of the year. And this year, with the government and the press so emphasizing the necessity for saving ---the items in this advertisement should be read with special interest For every winter garment in the store is offered at extreme reduction.

Annual Stock-Taking Sale

COATS

Models of Wool Velours, Chevots and Kerseys; self and velvet-trimmed—reduced to

12.75

Annual Stock-Taking Sale

SUITS

Think of it! Suits for \$9.90! And everyone who knows suits knows that they must be wonderful values. Velours, Burellas and Poplins....

9.90

Here is an opportunity to get a broadcloth, wool velour, gum-burl or poplin suit at a mere fraction of its former price.....

12.75

Most remarkable suits of broadcloth, serge, wool velour, gabardine are included in this great clearance item. Reduced to....

15.00

Suits offered at this price are a "Revelation of Value!" There are serges, velvets, broadcloths, wool velours and silvertones

19.50

Poiret twills, velvets, broadcloths, wool velours, gabardines, serges and silvertones in beautiful styles. Reduced to

22.75

Annual Stock-Taking Sale

DRESSES

Models of crepe de chine, taffeta and serges.

5.00

Reduced to only

9.90

Models of serge, satin, velvet and the combinations—Party Frocks.

15.00

Reduced to

22.75

Annual Stock-Taking Sale

WAISTS

At this extremely low price we are offering a pretty collection of voiles and nets in a variety of styles. Greatly reduced

1.48

Georgette, crepe de chine, voiles, satins and plaid and striped taffetas — a wonderful group of most attractive styles. Greatly reduced

2.95

You will be greatly surprised by these values. Georgettes, crepe de chine and satins in a large variety of styles. Greatly reduced

3.85

These blouses of Georgette, satin and crepe de chine in white, flesh and all the wanted shades have formerly been much higher priced. For this sale

5.00

Extra Salespeople Have Been Engaged That Our Usual Good Service May Be Maintained

EAST SIDE OF SQUARE

Regen & Company

WARDEN HOTEL BLK

ADVOCATE CLASSIFIED ADS BRING RESULTS

MASONIC TEMPLE
Corner Church and Fourth Sts.
CALENDAR
Newark Lodge, No. 97, F. & A. M.
Friday, Jan. 4, 7 p. m. Stated communication.
Acme Lodge, No. 554, F. & A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 10 at 7:30 p. m. Regular.
Warren Chapter, No. 6, R. & A. M.
Monday, Jan. 7, Regular.
St. Luke's Commandery, No. 34, K. T.
Tuesday, Jan. 15, at 7 p. m. Order of Red Cross and Malta.
Bigelow Council, No. 7, R. & S. M.

Loyal Order of Moose.
Licking Lodge, No. 499, will meet first and third Wednesdays at 7:30 o'clock.

Crystal Spring Water. It is pure. All bottles cleaned daily. Phone for sample. Auto 3250. Bower & Bower. 1-24-17

Caldwell Cleans Clothes Clean. 1-5-17

Try that 50c noonday lunch at the Sherwood. More for your money than elsewhere and real service. A la carte evenings, 5:30 to 7:45. 7-16-17

Winter Apples.
Persons wanting good cooking and eating apples call Farmers automatic phone 95124. 12-6-d-17

Green Dry Cleaner and Hatter. 11-17-17

DANCE
Assembly Hall, New Year's night. 12-29-31*

ANNOUNCEMENT.
C. F. Hagner, professional piano tuner, voicing, action, regulating and player piano, a specialty. Auto phone 1777, 77 Commodore street. 6-18-17

All Barber Shops open until 9 p. m. New Years Eve. Closed New Years Day. 12-28-31

Coal direct from the mines. High grade furnace coal delivered any place in the city by six-ton motor trucks. C. A. McNeal, 8 N. Park Automatic 1549. 12-21-17

Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids.

TURN OVER A NEW LEAF.
A great many blankbooks will be bought within the next few days. The beginning of a new year means new office equipment in numerous instances—files, looseleaf, books, wastepaper baskets, receipts, notes and drafts, ink, pens, pencils, etc. All these things are to be found in a great variety of kinds at the Edmonson Bookstore, which is just commencing its twenty-seventh year in the same room and under the same management. At no time in the past has this store been in a better position to serve its patrons in a satisfactory manner than right now. 12-31-17

Stokes, the Chiropractor, will be at the Sanitarium New Year's day, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. 12-31-17

Notices.
My wife has left my bed and board without any just cause. I hereby notify all persons that I will not pay any bills contracted by her. Yours truly, Mr. C. H. Dettick. 12-31-17

Begin New Year right, send soiled suits to Sachs Dry Cleaner. Phone 5125. 12-31-31

To Undergo Operation.
Mr. W. C. Hartman, 95 Clinton street, was removed from her home to the Private Hospital in Granville street yesterday in the Bazler ambulance, where she will undergo an operation.

Revival Meetings.
Revival meetings at the Pine street chapel, Tuesday evening. Subject: "Christian Union, Cause and Mission." Rev. A. E. Cowley will preach Friday evening. Meetings every evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Enjoying Vacation.
Paul Collins is home from Mansfield for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Collins, Hudson avenue. Mr. Collins states that business is booming in the Richland county capital and that industrial activities along all lines are very pronounced. He will attend the Elk dance this evening and reception at the club rooms tomorrow afternoon and expects to meet a number of his companions and former classmates.

Back From Asheville.
Dr. Earl J. Russell has returned from a week's visit with his little daughter, Bernice Elizabeth, at Asheville, N. C. The doctor also enjoyed several days' hunting in the hills and woods of the Tar State, and brought home quite a quantity of game.

Thrift Stamps and Certificates.
The \$5 War Savings certificates, tax-free and paying 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly, may be bought outright up to February 1 for \$4.12 each, or they may be obtained by surrendering 16 Thrift Stamps and paying 12 cents in cash. It is not necessary to first buy Thrift Stamps if you have \$4.12 with which to buy a \$5 certificate outright. While the government will cash the \$5 certificates at the price that one pays for them, plus about 2 per cent interest, the practice of cashing these certificates now should be discouraged. Uncle Sam needs

THE CITIZENS UNDERTAKING COMPANY
(Incorporated)
Funeral Directors
No. 103 East Main Street, Newark, Ohio
CLIFF J. STEWART, MANAGER
WITH LADY AND GENTLEMAN ASSISTANTS
—PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE NIGHT AND DAY—
BELL 900-W. PHONES CITIZENS 2072.

MOTOR AMBULANCE PRIVATE CHAPEL
THE CITIZENS UNDERTAKING COMPANY
(Incorporated)
Funeral Directors
No. 103 East Main Street, Newark, Ohio
CLIFF J. STEWART, MANAGER
WITH LADY AND GENTLEMAN ASSISTANTS
—PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE NIGHT AND DAY—
BELL 900-W. PHONES CITIZENS 2072.

the money to prosecute the war. That's why the \$2,000,000,000 issue of stamps has been put out and that is why Uncle Sam is offering this splendid plan of saving and investment to the people. Everyone who buys a Thrift Stamp or a War Savings Stamp not only helps himself, but he helps his government to win the war. Start the new year by opening a savings account with Uncle Sam. Ask your mail-carrier.

Called From Camp.
Ray Wintermute, 324th H. F. A. Camp Sherman, was called home yesterday by the serious illness of his grandmother, Mrs. Martha Wintermute.

Returns to Camp.
August Butler of 206 Eddy street, who recently suffered an attack of acute indigestion, returned to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, at noon today.

A Patriotic Family.
Harry P. Kutz, press agent for C. B. Bowers, who for years lived in North Fourth street and who still calls Newark his home, has two sons in the army and Mr. Kutz himself has just volunteered his services to the government.

No Paper Tomorrow.
Tomorrow, New Year's day, is a legal holiday, and will be observed throughout the country by the closing down of many lines of industry. In the city the court house and municipal offices will be closed and there will be but one mail delivery. Many of the stores will close and there will be no delivery of local freight. The Advocate will suspend publication for the day.

Home on Furlough.
A number of Newark men in Camp at Camp Sherman, were given short furloughs over Sunday and returned Sunday night. Another per cent will be released this evening to spend New Year's at home leaving New Year's night. Among the men here yesterday were: Maurice Floyd, Frances Kieley, Bernard Kates, Lieut. Harold Rutledge and Neil Mayer.

Early Morning Fire.
The central fire department was called to 46 Walnut street, property of Robert Davidson, Sunday morning at 6:20 o'clock, where a gas stove had ignited the wall. The place is occupied as bachelor quarters, by a colored man named Brown and two other men. The fire started in Brown's room and he was the greatest loser, all his clothing being burned, and the west rooms of the building damaged.

Former Newark Man Chosen.
Out of a field of eleven applicants Prof. J. C. Marriott, former teacher in the Newark High school, was chosen Knox county superintendent to succeed W. F. Allgire. Mr. Marriott will begin his new duties tomorrow. He holds degrees from the educational institutions, Hiram college, Thien State Normal and Columbia university. Prof. Marriott's health failed several years ago since which time he has lived on a farm in Morgan township, Knox county.

Missionary Meeting.
The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the First M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Wm. A. Rohrbach, 236 Central avenue, Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Everyone is requested to bring along the envelopes containing the Christmas offering.

Moves Quarters.
The Local Carpenters Union No. 136, has moved from the Red Men hall in West Park Place to the I. O. O. F. hall, 21 1-2 West Main street.

Rallies From Operation.
Mrs. Charles Harvey Anderson, who underwent an operation at the City Hospital, Saturday, is rallying nicely. The attending surgeon was Dr. U. K. Essington.

Birth Announcement.
Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Price of the birth of a son, Saturday, at their home, West Main street.

Now Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Owen Frumm, Somerset, is in the city enroute to Camp Alfred Vail, New York state. Lieutenant Frumm was a former employee of the Newark Telephone company.

Special Services.
There will be special services at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, East Main street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. On New Year's day there will be two masses at each church. Mass at St. Francis de Sales will be at 6 and 8, and at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament at 7 and 9:30 o'clock.

Critically Ill.
Mrs. Michael Kearns, Oakwood avenue, who suffered a stroke of paralysis last week at her home, is critically ill.

Revival Services.
There will be revival services at the Tent Street U. B. church this evening by the pastor, Rev. W. Hardest. The subject will be "Watchman What of the Night." Song services will be led by Chorists F. Layman and Z. Harter.

Having Fine Weather.
Word received from Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albright, who are visiting their son, Edgar, at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., states that the weather is fine, and all the Newark boys are getting along splendidly and enjoying good health.

Locates in Newark.
J. A. Rife of the American Bottle company has returned from his old home in Middleport, O., where he was the guest of his sister, Bertha. Mr. Rife moved his mother, and his household goods to Newark where he will make his future home.

FINE PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR CENTRAL CITY

A farmer's institute, corn show and school children's contest will be held at the Central City Chapel in Central City, on January 4 and 5.

Several speakers on subjects of paramount interest are furnished by the state will be on the program. Among them will be G. S. Fry, of Sandusky county, an expert on gardening and fruits. He will speak on Friday and Saturday and on Friday Mrs. Florence Willison of Franklin county will talk on the economic value of the corn. Crawford county will speak on Saturday on matters of interest to all farmers.

On Friday afternoon and evening L. L. Mowls, the new county farm agent of the Chamber of Commerce will talk. Music will be furnished at all sessions of the meeting and the following program has been arranged.

Friday, 9:30 A. M. Boys and Girls Council.
Vegetables and Small Fruit—G. S. Fry.
Can We Eliminate Some of the Druggery—Mrs. Florence Willison.
What Can I Do for My Community—Mrs. Florence Willison.
"Agriculture"—Prof. E. T. Osborne.
Markets and Marketing—G. S. Fry.
Rural Education—G. S. Fry.
Domestic Tradition vs. Domestic Science—Mrs. Florence Willison.
Local Fairs—E. F. Hill.
County Agents and Their Work—L. L. Mowls.

Saturday, January 5, 10 A. M.
Landlord and Tenant—G. S. Fry.
Feeds and Profitable Feeding—A. F. High.

Election of officers.
Live Stock on Every Farm—G. S. Fry.
Live Stock the Leading Factor in Permanent Agriculture—F. High.
Picnic dinner both days, bring full baskets.

Newark Grange corn show rules will prevail in the corn show and entries must close at 9:30 a. m., Friday, Jan. 4. No one can enter more than ten ears in any one class and all corn shown must be raised in 1917. The contest is open only to members of Newark Grange No. 1004. Following are the prizes for the best ten ears of corn to be judged by L. L. Mowls, county agent Thursday afternoon.

	1st Prize	2d Prize
Yellow Dent	\$1.00	50c
White	.75	50c
White Cap	.75	50c
Sweet Corn	.50	25c
Pop Corn, yellow	.50	25c
Pop Corn, rice	.50	25c

NEWARK TRUST CO. GIVES WAR STAMPS TO ITS EMPLOYEES

Walter C. Metz, president of the Newark Trust Company, was among the first men in the state to make application to the Treasury Department at Washington for appointment as agent in Licking county to handle Thrift and War Savings stamps. The Newark Trust company has been appointed an agent for the government and is now handling Thrift stamps and War savings certificates for the benefit of the public.

The Newark Trust company did a handsome thing by its employees to day by declaring a 5 per cent "salary dividend" for 1917 and a large part of the salary dividend was paid in government war savings certificates. Mr. Metz who was county chairman in the two liberty loan campaigns in 1917 with marked success, is much interested in the success of the Thrift campaign just starting and the Newark Trust company may be counted upon to use its best efforts to see that the local campaign is made a winner. The county has been asked to buy \$1,236,180 worth of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps in 1918. This means \$20 per capita. A great many people are saying they will start the new year right by opening a savings account with Uncle Sam.

The Newark Fashion
NO. 4 NORTH SIDE SQUARE

WE WISH TO ASSURE OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS that we appreciate the large volume of business accorded us during the past year, and extend to you our hearty good wishes for a **HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS**

NEW YEAR

Is This the Last War Or the Battle of Armageddon?
Repeated By Request
A Trip Through the Centuries in Bible Prophecy
By REV. A. E. COWLEY
AT THE GREAT WATCH NIGHT SERVICE
SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH—8:30—12
Don't Miss This

CAPT. F. G. WARDEN CAPTURES 12 RACES WITH FAST TROTTER

As is well known by all Newarkites Capt. F. G. Warden of the Warden Hotel, is an ardent horseman and maintains a fine string of trotters and pacers, several of which have been seen at the local track, but his fast trotting mare, Mohayna, has the distinction of being the leading money-winning western trotter over the half mile tracks in 1917.

The Des Moines News, in which Iowa city Capt. Warden operates the Chamberlain Hotel, has the following to say about the fast trotting mare:

In addition to the honor of owning such a good mare, Mr. Warden can point with pardonable pride to the fact that he aided largely in her training, as well as drove her to many of her best victories.

Mohayna was an exceedingly busy as well as successful trotter in 1917. She started—no less than twenty-three times, winning twelve firsts, five seconds, one third and three fourths, her earnings totaling \$4940—a very neat sum to pick up over the two-laps. In only two months she was the unplaced, her first at Port Huron, Mich., and in one of her last in North Carolina, where she met with an accident, she did not win the race, but as she did not win the race, she returns eligible to the 2:15 class.

Mohayna is a mare foaled in 1909, and is by Mabel 2:10 1/4, the noted speed-siring son of Moke. Her dam, Leona, was by J. C. Simpson, 2:18 1/4, the own brother of Antee 2:16 1/4, Antee 2:19 1/4, etc., and a son of Electioneer 125, and the great mare, Constance, by W. Richmond 1867. Her granddam was Baroness Sprague, great brood mare, by Baron Wilkes 2:16, one of the best in the book. The dam of Brookline 2:18 1/4, etc., granddam of Harry Potter 2:14 1/4, etc., and a son of Mohayna 2:12 1/4, etc.

She made her first start in 1914, when she was raced a few times for education, taking a record of 2:24 1/4. Not started in 1915, in 1916 she came to the track and won her first race and won second money nine times and three five out of eighteen starts. Hence she was a money-making mare and those acquainted with her real merit.

Mohayna began her 1917 racing in the Michigan Short Ship Circuit. In her first start she was unplaced, but immediately made amends for this by going to Saginaw, where she was third and second in two starts. Hence she jumped to the Illinois Valley Circuit, opening at Aurora, in her first effort she won second money in the Antee class. In her second she landed first. This was the beginning of a splendid series of victories, which embraced straight wins four being for \$1000 stakes. From Aurora she went to Griggsville, where it was a very close race, but she won. Then she went to the Missouri circuit, where she won a \$1000 stake. She came to the front in a \$1000 stake at Griggsville, where she won. Hence she jumped to the Noble Aubrey. The scene then shifted to Indiana, where she met the best of the half-mile track stars at Franklin and Columbus, and won four \$500 stakes in two weeks, with the loss of but a single heat. After this successful season in Indiana, she returned to the Eastern Illinois Fair Circuit, where she garnered three \$1000 stakes in a row. In the two races in the Western circuit, she won \$2000 and \$2000, and other good trotters, but it is a matter of fact that Mohayna handled them as she pleased when the time came to race. At Griggsville she lost two heats, but at Urbana and Kankakee one sufficed to content her. In her next start at South Bend she earned second money to Doris Watts 2:09 1/4 in a \$1000 event. Then on to Marion, O., where she won fourth money in a \$1000 stakes in one week against the best trotters that were left in the Buckeye state.

Such a successful campaign would seem to be sufficient for any ordinary trotter, but Mohayna is not "ordinary" in any sense of the word. She was no sooner cooled out after her final Marion engagement than she was enroute to North Carolina, where she won \$1000 in the Tar Heel state was at Winston-Salem, where she enlightened the natives by winning two races in one week in straight heats. Her next start resulted in an accident, which caused her to be unplaced for the second time in the season. But as an evidence that she suffered no ill effects from the same, she proceeded to lower her record to 2:12 1/4 in her third start. In her next start—the twenty-third start she had made during the season, this demonstrated that it would be foolish to attempt anything further with her. In 1917, as she was still eligible to the 2:15 class, so after one more start in which she won second money she was shipped home to winter quarters.

She will be prepared for her next campaign at Des Moines, Iowa, along with the others of the Great dam, which includes several new and promising additions. Among the most so is Jennette the Great, a 2-year-old (trotting filly) by Cadmus, the Great dam, Nellie Tregantle 2:15 1/4, by Tregantle 2:09 1/4. This filly, trained in 1916, this year, last half in 1917, last quarter in 1917. Among the others are Felix 2:15 1/4, a gray gelding of unknown breeding, that is credited with phenomenal speed. John Jacob Astor 2:14 1/4, a trotting class trotting stallion, by Onzale; and a weanling filly by Albingen 2:13.

GRANVILLE

(Special to The Advocate.)
Granville, O., Dec. 31.—The women of the A. F. F. W. have arranged for open house from 2 to 5 o'clock on the afternoon of New Year's Day, where the men of the village who so often have shown their patriotism, are invited to call. Ladies too are cordially included in the invitation. Every one should be familiar with the activities at headquarters, and now during this dearth of merely social functions, it is well to revive the tradition of New Year hospitality by this co-operation in a great common cause. Simple refreshments furnished by the members will be served by the Ways and Means Committee. Coffee will be poured by young ladies and passed by young girls. Working conditions in this time of industry will be inspected, as well as the hospital and civilian supplies not yet shipped, and more significant of the day, will be the customary exchange of cheerful greetings and good wishes for the coming year. Let no one miss it. If your heart is warm in the cause of suffering humanity, a silver coin dropped into the collection box on the wall, will bear your message for a "Happy New Year."

President C. W. Chamberlain reports unusual interest in the annual meetings of the American Physical Society held in Pittsburgh last week. Two sessions were held which were closed to the public at which was discussed the part physicists of America are talking in winning the war, a large number of these scientists being actively engaged on war problems. Leuth, J. M. Thompson, son of Sir Joseph Thompson, professor of Physics at Cambridge University, England, was present as the guest of the Society, and told of the application of physics to aerodynamics and also to the destruction of submarines. He described the latest construction of aeroplanes and the method of fighting with them. The Italian government sent to represent it at the meeting a lieutenant and a pilot, who told in interesting manner what the physicists of Italy are doing toward winning the war.

Dr. Mard Brainerd attended an important meeting of the Instruction Committee of the Denison Board of Trustees, held in Pittsburgh, Friday. Every one of the five members was present.

Lowell Johnson, '16, son of Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, who enlisted some time ago for aviation service, has passed the final tests. Has been accepted and is now awaiting assignment to an aviation school for ground work. As a college student Mr. Johnson had no superior in Denison and he is to be congratulated on the opportunity to serve Uncle Sam in a branch of the army service requiring unusual coordination of mental and physical equipment.

Mrs. Charles A. Lucas of Louisville, Ky., with her daughter, Margaret, arrived at "Monomony Place" to spend New Year's with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Halderman, her aunt Mrs. Mary Jones, her sister Mrs. Edward M. Jones, and to visit her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jones at "Bryn Du" farm.

Mrs. Ellis P. Lagler after a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ferguson, left yesterday for her home in Dayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Morris of Cleveland, are spending a few days with their mother, Mrs. Clara M. Ogden, in East Broadway.

Miss Ruth McKibben after a Christmas visit at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. McKibben, has gone to visit friends and will be returning to her school duties in Cleveland.

Mrs. Theodore Johnson has returned to her home from a visit to Mt. Vernon where she attended the Hulson-Critchfield wedding on Thursday evening.

DENISON MEN ARE TO LECTURE AT MT. VERNON

Mt. Vernon, Dec. 31.—A lecture course to be delivered in Mt. Vernon by professors of Denison university has been arranged for. This course was asked for last year by the Denison association of Knox county.

The first lecture will be given Jan. 2, in the Baptist church. Professor William H. Johnson, head professor of Latin at Denison, will deliver his lecture on "The Prussian Ideals of Diplomacy and International Law." Prof. Johnson is considered one of the best thinkers and writers in the state. An intellectual treat is assured. The lectures are free.

Other lecturers will be President Clark W. Chamberlain, Professor Latourette, and Professor W. A. Chamberlain. All these lectures will be on some phase of Germany and the European war. The entire course is donated by the university, and will be up to standard of the best chautauque courses. This course was given in Newark under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

A Temperance-Promoting Shortage.
I won't say that I ain't got a jar buried somewhere, said the old colonel, but I ain't goin' to resurrect it till sugar comes down and I can put three lumps in the toddy!—Atlanta Constitution.

Read Advocate Want Ads Tonight.

Where Fashion & Economy Meet
STOCK CLEARING Sale
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES.
SAVES YOU MONEY At half price and less. No sale in town can equal our prices.

Read Every Line of This
Speed WARNING!

A number of our patrons have asked us to notify them in advance of any serious shortage or curtailment of production.

While we have been unable to meet the heavy demand even with production normal,

Every Indication Points to the Most Serious Shortage We Have Ever Known

Even if you should be so fortunate as to get a car in the spring it will, without a doubt, cost you more money.

Why Flirt With Uncertainty or Disappointment?

We can deliver your car now at a known price. Even if you cannot use it immediately buy now as its value will increase.

Don't worry about a place to keep it or what you will do with it. GET IT.

It is to Your Advantage to Buy Now
Ask us how you can buy your car now for later delivery.

THE H. B. COEN COMPANY
Phone, Auto 1399 Newark, Ohio Phone, Bell 259

GREETING
To Our Many Friends and Patrons

May the coming year have in store for you full enjoyment of health, happiness and prosperity. This trinity of blessing is the sincere wish of

CORNELL
29 SOUTH PARK NEWARK, O.

You Have Been Waiting But Not In Vain

"YOU'VE TRIED THE REST, NOW TRY THE BEST"

Our Buckwheat Flour is made from re-cleaned kiln dried grain, by the best buckwheat mill in the country, is absolutely pure and guaranteed to please.

Also Rye Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Rolled Oats, Beans, Hominy, Wheat Hearts, Sterilized Table Bran and the best Wheat Flour for "meatless days."

C. S. OSBURN & CO.
—BOTH PHONES—
14-16 EAST CHURCH STREET. 301 INDIANA STREET.

Store Closed All Day Tuesday New Year's Day

The year is closed—the record made,
The last deed done, the last word said,
The memory alone remains
Of all its joys, its griefs, its gains,
And now with purpose full and clear,
We turn to meet another year.

W. H. Mazy Company

To Our Friends And Patrons

We express our sincere appreciation of the liberal patronage accorded us during the past year and extend to each and all our best wishes for the year 1918. May it be one of health, happiness and prosperity to you and yours.

S. S. KRESGE CO.

Greetings!

With Best Wishes For a
HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
Wm. E. Miller Hardware Co.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

"PUT YOUR BEST FOOT FORWARD"—and to this old maxim might be appended, "and see that that foot is well and properly covered."

Come in and let us show you some seasonable styles that you will be proud "to step right out in." They will do credit to your best efforts, and we promise a fit that will put a new spring to your step. And as there are different types of men, differing as widely in their tastes as in their types, so do we have a suitable style for each taste.

**RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES
COMPLETE SIZES**

In spite of the extreme shortage in rubber goods, we can supply you with almost any size and kind if you buy now. Don't put it off, as it is impossible for us to replenish our rubber stock at this time.

**JONES & WESSON
NEXT TO Y. M. C. A.**

NEW YORK LIFE
714 NORTH THIRD STREET
Over City Drug Store
J. A. Wintermute
Office Phone 1022, Residence 1255

LESTER N. BRADLEY
Successor to Becker & Bradley
Funeral Director
27-29 NORTH FOURTH ST.
Auto Phone 1219 — Bell Phone 429

**STEPHAN'S
BOSTONIAN**
17 North Side Square

JOSEPH RENZ
NOTARY PUBLIC, REAL ESTATE AND
INSURANCE
Office over Gleichner's Furniture
Store, W. Main St.
Deeds and Mortgages Written. All
business entrusted to me will be
promptly and carefully attended to.

"FEEL BETTER AND BETTER TILL THE LAST DROP'S GONE"

That's the Effect Nerv-Worth Has
on S. B. Kenesterine, of High
Point Knob.

There never was a more enthusiastic Nerv-Worth user than this one, nor one offering better reasons for his praise. Mr. Kenesterine's letter was very recently received by Marietta's Nerv-Worth druggist:

Will S. Richardson—A great big bottle of good medicine that helps you from the first taste and keeps one feeling better and better until the last drop is gone—that's my idea of the goodness of Nerv-Worth. One bottle did me more good than I expected, yet I am going to take one more to make sure of myself.

S. B. KENESTERINE,
High Point Knob, W. Va.
Nerv-Worth calms the nerves, whets the appetite, adds flesh, aids digestion, rouses the liver, regulates the bowels, restores restful sleep, banishes sick and nervous headaches and other aches and pains, builds up run-down systems. If it does not do this for you, your dollar back at the T. J. Evans drug store, Newark.—Adv. 12-28-31

LEGAL NOTICE.
No. 18953.
The State of Ohio, Licking County,
Court of Common Pleas.
Martha Hagans,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Samuel Hagans,
Defendant.

The defendant whose place of residence and present whereabouts are unknown to the plaintiff, will take notice that the plaintiff filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Licking County, Ohio, being cause No. 18953, on the 17th day of October, 1917, praying that she be divorced from the defendant on the grounds of gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty. Said petition will be for hearing on or before six weeks from date hereof.

Martha Hagans, Plaintiff.
Dated December 2, 1917.
By Phil B. Smythe, Her Attorney. 12-3 Mon 61

23127 For Reporter.

**FOR ADVERTISING
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The Advertising Dept.
THE ADVOCATE**

**Herman O. Upham
FIRE INSURANCE
NEWARK, OHIO
Phone 1936. 18 1/2 N. Second St.**

COMPLETES FOUR YEARS OF ACTIVE JUSTICE DUTIES

Attorney Fletcher S. Scott retires tonight as a justice of the peace of Newark township after four years of active service in that capacity, and will be succeeded by Bert O. Horton, former county clerk.

Mr. Scott during his incumbency of office has perhaps transacted a greater volume of business than any other justice of the peace in the county. He has made a splendid



FLETCHER S. SCOTT.
presiding jurist, always impartial and unbiased, quick of perception and with a keen knowledge of trial law has been a favorite with the members of the local bar.

Attorney Scott has paid strict attention to the duties of his office and for that reason also has placed it on a high plane, so essential to the clients who found it necessary to use that court in enforcing justice and necessary collections. While not allowing sentiment or sensibility to influence him in rendering a verdict, yet he has always been a friend to those compelled to battle against adversity, and he will be missed by many who were always encouraged by his cheery smile and greetings.

Attorney Scott will retain his present quarters, South Third street, and will practice his profession in the local and adjoining courts.

NEWARK TRUSTEES WILL MEET TUESDAY TO ORGANIZE BOARD

The newly elected township trustees, Mac Mossman, William Priest and William Gutridge, will meet Tuesday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock for the purpose of organizing for the ensuing term of office, or until January 1, 1920.

Mr. Mossman was re-elected and Messrs. Priest and Gutridge are new members. Mr. R. Scott succeeds himself as township clerk, while J. C. McGough will assume the duties of treasurer. Bert O. Horton is the new justice of the peace, and Emmet Forgraves and Charles L. Moore are the township constables.

The trustees will organize by the election of a chairman and will then name a township board of health, township physician, road superintendent and a health officer.

The board meets Tuesday afternoon in the assembly room of the courthouse for the transaction of whatever business may come before it.

RETURNS TO HIS DUTIES AT THE MARINE STATION

Phil Daugherty returned to Paris Island, S. C., Saturday night, after spending the Christmas vacation with his uncle, Pat Flanagan, in North Fourth street. He took back with him a number of sweets and cakes from the Flanagan bakery, including a big butternut cake, to be cut in mess on New Year's eve, and made for him especially by his uncle, who is an expert in that line.

Mr. Daugherty is one of Uncle Sam's sharpshooters and wears a badge of that insignia. He has a record of ten straight bull's eyes at a distance of 300 yards in minute of firing. The sharpshooters become so accurate that they can fire at the rate of twenty shots a minute, using the latest improved guns. The former Newark boy is the picture of health, enjoys the life and states that he expects to make a trip to France within a very short time.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Editor of The Advocate—Yesterday I received the service medal the people of Licking county sent to me. It is appreciated very much, and using as you directed, the Newark Advocate as the medium to tender my thanks to you all, let the home-people know their thoughtfulness and kindness is good to think about. Sincerely, Fred Ankle, Batt. D, 82d F. A., Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex.

IT ISN'T SO SOFT.
It was pretty soft for Pitcher Jones Out on the old ball lot.
He worked twice a week—drew five thousand bones.
A year—that was what he got.

It was pretty soft for that baseball star When he pitched for a big league team.
In winter he heated—or drove his car.
Oh yes, it was peaches and cream.

It isn't so soft for Private Jones Of the U. S. Infantry.
Now every month he gets thirty bones And his grub and clothes are free.

It isn't so soft for old Jones now He drills 20 miles a day.
But Jones he ain't kicking up a row, "A great life," he says, "I'll say."

HELP WIN THE WAR

The Ohio War Board says today: Public eating places in Ohio saved nearly 500,000 pounds of meat by observing the meatless day during November.

No figures are available for savings made in private homes but if the households are doing as well, Ohio is doing her bit to fill the ships with the red meats needed to send to our soldiers and the soldiers and peoples of our allies.

Rabbit is becoming a popular meat substitute in many households. There are many ways to serve rabbit.

Here's one way:
Rabbit Sausage—Take healthy rabbits, young or old, dress and soak over night in salt water. Wash thoroughly. Cut the meat off the bone and grind very fine in food chopper. To one pound of meat use one-fourth of a medium sized onion, two tablespoons cracked crumbs, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoon black pepper, pinch of cayenne pepper and one-eighth cup of milk. Chop onion fine with knife. Mix all ingredients thoroughly, let stand for several hours, make into cakes and fry, or pan-broil.

PATASKALA BUYING SAVINGS STAMPS

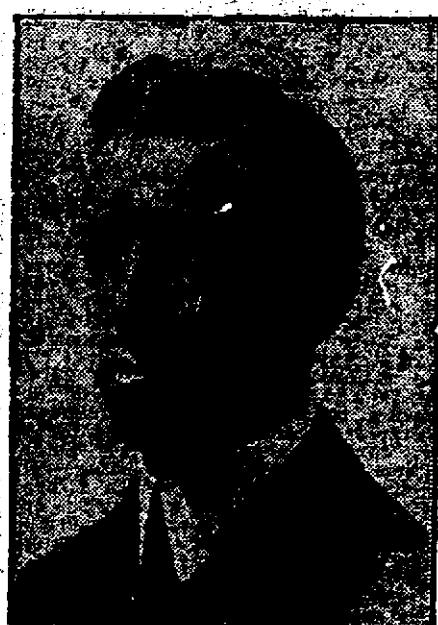
Pataskala, Dec. 31.—Postmaster R. D. Brown has been swamped with orders the past week for Thrift and War Savings stamps. His supply was exhausted and he has many unfilled orders awaiting the arrival of another shipment of stamps.

Farmers in this locality should not forget the Independent Institute to be held at Summit Station on Friday and Saturday, January 4-5. There will be good speakers in attendance and on Friday evening, Dean Alfred C. Vivian will deliver his famous illustrated lecture: "A Farmer's Tour Around the World."

NEW MAYOR TAKES CHARGE OF LOCAL AFFAIRS TUESDAY

H. A. Atherton succeeds Royal C. Bigbee, Tuesday, January 1, 1918, as the city's chief executive. It is to be sincerely hoped that under his guidance the city will take on an impetus for activity along numerous lines that will assist materially in making it an ideal place in which to reside.

Mr. Atherton was elected in November, and at that time he repeatedly stated that he stood pledged to no one faction or organization; that it was his sole ambition to give Newark a clean, wholesome administration.



H. A. ATHERTON.

He now has that opportunity, and if he carries out his pre-election pledges those who accorded him their support for that reason will have no cause for complaint.

Mr. Atherton has named J. E. Wilson as service director, and Lee Pemberton as safety director, but these gentlemen will not assume office until Monday, January 15, the time of expiration of the present officials—W. C. Christian and H. H. Scott.

Mayor Bigbee leaves the office after four years of continuous service. He has administered municipal affairs according to his best judgment in all matters which came before him, and the best wishes of many friends go with him in his retirement to private life.

BUREAU ARRANGES CAMPAIGN FOR NEW AGRICULTURAL AGENT

The Executive Committee of the Licking County Farm Bureau met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms Saturday afternoon to make arrangements for starting the recently appointed Agricultural Agent in his work. The room adjoining the Chamber of Commerce was rented and a committee selected to purchase equipment for the office. Preliminary arrangements were made for a very interesting meeting at the next annual meeting to be held there the last Saturday of January. The Agricultural Agent, L. L. Mowis, was present and made arrangements to attend several farmer's institutes to be held in adjoining towns in the near future.

The Austrian Emperor says it will be the finest day of his life when he concludes peace, thereby showing that the voice of the Austrian people is beginning to penetrate the walls of the royal chambers. — Savannah News.

Mrs. Newlywed—"My husband is very easily pleased." Miss Cautious—"Yes, I could see that at your wedding."

BERT O. HORTON OPENS OFFICE ON THE NORTH SIDE

Bert O. Horton, newly-elected justice of the peace, has opened offices in the Hunter-Baker buildings, North Park Place, where he will be found in the future, ready for the transaction of all business which may be brought before his court.

Mr. Horton was elected on the non-partisan ticket last fall over eight opponents, and will succeed



BERT O. HORTON.

Fletcher S. Scott on New Year's day. He has had much experience in a public way and is eminently qualified in every way for the duties which he has been called upon to fulfill.

Mr. Horton has always been a deep student and is well-versed in law. He has had four years experience in the Licking county courts, and it is predicted that he will make a splendid presiding jurist. He will be fair and impartial in all decisions and will prove an indefatigable and tireless worker.

Mr. Horton has the best wishes of a large host of friends and admirers for a successful administration of his new office.

DICK CURRY WILL SPEND WINTER IN STATE OF FLORIDA

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. "Dick" Curry left at noon today for Jacksonville, Fla., where he will possibly remain until April 1st. He expects to become identified with one of the city's leading tennorial parlors and may also engage in the automobile business, assisting in the sales department of a large agency of one of the leading makes.

It is the intention of Mr. Curry to thoroughly investigate conditions in the southern state, with the ultimate intention of making some investments. He will also study economic and political conditions of some of the larger cities as he is greatly interested in seeing Newark develop into one of the best cities in the state.

Mr. Curry will also do some deep sea fishing while south and has promised a number of his friends specimens of his ability as a piscatorial expert. He will spend one week in the marshes hunting wild game during the latter part of January.

NEAR TRAGEDY ON INTERURBAN CAR EAST OF NEWARK

Victor Chelsea of Cambridge, soldier of Camp Sherman, narrowly escaped death or injury Saturday on an Ohio Electric car between this city and Zanesville when a companion fired the proverbial "unloaded" gun at him.

The two were on their way to their homes on a short furlough. Two boys boarded the car shortly after it left this city, returning from hunting. One had a .32 calibre rifle which Chelsea's companion borrowed and proceeded to demonstrate the manual of arms. He finished the performance by aiming the gun at the Cambridge boy, thinking it unloaded and pulled the trigger. Chelsea leaped from his seat as the soldier fired and the bullet ploughed through the window where he had been sitting.

Supt. F. G. Clunis of the Ohio Electric stated today that officials of the road compel all hunters to break their guns when entering a car and that this was done Saturday, but that a bullet must have been placed in the gun after the owner entered the car.

Obedience is a military necessity. For disregarding orders even the aviator may be called down.

TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.
Effective November 25th, 1917.

Westward Trains	
No. 27	12:04 A. M.
No. 1227	12:21 A. M.
No. 31	1:33 A. M.
No. 116	6:10 A. M.
No. 1231	6:30 A. M.
No. 341	8:00 A. M.
No. 391	8:42 A. M.
No. 71	8:20 A. M.
No. 1219	12:50 P. M.
No. 103	5:02 P. M.
No. 112	8:25 P. M.
Daily.	
*Daily except Sunday.	
**Sunday only.	
Eastward Trains	
No. 26	1:30 A. M.
No. 1226	1:42 A. M.
No. 144	4:05 A. M.
No. 111	6:55 A. M.
No. 1272	1:10 P. M.
No. 72	1:23 P. M.
No. 340	4:35 P. M.
No. 1032	5:42 P. M.
No. 1218	5:58 P. M.
No. 70	8:10 P. M.
No. 34	9:25 P. M.
Daily.	

WE ACCEPT

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To those whom we hope to call wish the happy

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